

NFL Season Kicks Off

Mark Bavaro, a tight end for the Philadelphia Eagles, being tackled after a 19-yard gain Sunday by John Booty of the Phoenix Cardinals. The Eagles won at home, 23-17. Among other games in the season openers, the San Francisco 49ers beat the Pittsburgh Steelers, 24-13, as Steve Young led the way with three touchdown passes despite a broken thumb. Page 13.

Israel Insists PLO Forswear Terrorism and the Intifada

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — In exchange for formal recognition, Israel is demanding that Yasser Arafat carry out a complete overhaul of the Palestine Liberation Organization, curbing violence of the Palestinian intifada as well as ending terrorism and transforming the PLO into a political organization, Israeli officials said Sunday.

They added that Israel was pressing Mr. Arafat to go far beyond his 1988 statement renouncing terrorism and acknowledging Israel's right to exist. Now, Israel is also pushing the PLO to forswear all armed resistance and halt the uprising in the occupied territories, which Mr. Arafat refused to do before, the officials said.

The demands are at the heart of secret negotiations still under way toward an exchange of letters in which Israel and the PLO would recognize each other after three decades of hostility. The negotiations are parallel to the Aug. 20 declaration of principles initiated in Oslo for Israel to transfer authority for the Gaza Strip and the town of Jericho to a Palestinian self-governing authority.

Foreign Secretary Shimon Peres of Israel said Sunday that his country would be ready within a week to sign the accord on Palestinian autonomy, but a PLO official said approval could take two or three weeks.

"We shall be ready earlier than that," Mr. Peres said in a U.S. television interview when asked if the Israeli team was prepared to sign the document Sept. 13, a date suggested by the United States. However, a PLO strategist, Nabil Shaath, said in the same television interview that it was "possible but highly improbable" that the PLO would get the approval it needed by Sept. 13.

It is not known whether Mr. Arafat will agree with Israel's demands on mutual recognition, but Israeli officials said they were optimistic that an agreement was near.

"We are not too far away in terms of words, but there has to be a basic decision by the PLO that they are ready for this historic step," said Uri Savir, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and a participant in the months of secret diplomacy that led to direct talks with the PLO.

Mr. Savir said Israel was demanding that the PLO abandon its past positions and express a "full-fledged attitude" in favor of peaceful co-existence with Israel, cessation of the intifada and terrorism, and permanent changes in the PLO covenant. "The PLO knows what is neces-

sary, knows that the time schedule is, and we are awaiting an answer," he said.

"We have found a partner," he told a foreign policy group in Jerusalem, "that is still hesitating, still looking in new directions and sometimes looking back."

Other officials said that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had explicitly asked Mr. Arafat for a pledge to halt the violence of the five-year-old Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation.

"It must be very precise, without any loopholes, without any chances for misinterpretation," said an official familiar with Mr. Rabin's views. "It's not enough just to renounce terrorism."

In December 1988, Mr. Arafat renounced terrorism and acknowledged Israel's right to exist, which was followed by a formal dialogue between the PLO and the United States. The talks were broken off in June 1990 when he refused to denounce a guerrilla attack by a radical Palestinian faction on an Israeli beach. During this period, the uprising in the West Bank and Gaza was at its peak.

When Mr. Peres listed Israel's demands last week, he called for an end to "terror and violence as a means to achieve political goals," but he did not mention ending the intifada attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians. However, officials said Mr. Rabin had insisted that such a pledge be obtained from Mr. Arafat.

Mark Heller, a senior research associate at See ISRAEL, Page 5

Agreement Is Seen Imminent With Syria on Golan Heights

By Clyde Haberman

JERUSALEM — Israel was reported Sunday to be ready soon to recognize Syrian sovereignty over the Golan Heights in return for a statement by Syria spelling out what it means by an offer of "full peace" to the Israelis.

Israeli government officials said that the reports, run by two leading newspapers, were "premature."

But they conspicuously did not reject outright the possibility that Israel was heading toward some sort of outline agreement with Syria. If an accord does come, it would be no less momentous a breakthrough than the draft arrangement that Israel reached secretly in late August with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Officials here insist that no secret talks are under way between Israel and Syria similar to the clandestine meetings that Israelis and Palestinians held in Norway starting last January and that led to a proposed peace agreement calling for Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho. But it is possible, they say, that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher will be asked to

serve as an intermediary between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and President Hafez Assad of Syria, in much the way he carried messages to and from the two leaders last month as he shuttled between Jerusalem and Damascus. After his visit, Israeli officials said they were persuaded that Mr. Assad was serious, adding that so were they.

Another trip to the region by Mr. Christopher was possible in a few weeks, they said.

"The Syrian track has been put on the back burner because of what is happening with the Palestinians," one official said. When it does "get to the front burner" — and the official said it could be soon — one idea likely to surface is an Israeli recognition of Syrian sovereignty on the Golan in exchange for details about what Syria means by peace. Israel says this must include open borders, an exchange of ambassadors, tourism and trade.

If Israel were to acknowledge Syrian sovereignty on the strategic plateau, it almost certainly would trigger an emotional response here, even bigger for many Israelis than that created by the new specter of Palestinian authority over Jericho, and certainly over

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China Wants U.S. Apology Over Ship

By Patrick E. Tyler

BEIJING — Accusing the United States of behaving like "a self-styled world cop," China demanded Sunday that Washington apologize for prompting the search of a Chinese ship and claimed compensation for the inconvenience.

The sharp Chinese statement followed certification by Saudi, U.S. and Chinese inspectors that the freighter, the Yinhe, was not carrying ingredients for chemical weapons bound for Iran, as the United States had contended. The inspection was carried out in the Saudi port of Dammam.

U.S. officials in Beijing and Washington said there would be no apology because the United States had acted in good faith on intelligence from a number of sources, all of whom proved to be wrong, that the ship had sailed from a

Chinese port with an illicit cargo of thiodiglycol, a mustard gas base, and thionyl chloride, used in nerve gas agents.

American officials would not comment or elaborate on their assertion that they had acted on faulty intelligence from several sources, but the acknowledgment raised the question of

The U.S. has agreed to sell anti-ship missiles to Taiwan, a newspaper reported. Page 2.

whether U.S. spy agencies had been duped in an effort to embarrass the Clinton administration, which has been engaged in an escalating war of words with Beijing over human rights, arms sales and a hefty trade imbalance.

A number of Western officials now believe that it would have been extremely difficult for the Yinhe crew, under close surveillance by

American ships, planes and satellites, to have disposed of any illicit cargo from the nearly 800 large shipping containers packed tightly on the ship.

The incident further raised questions about how a treaty to control the spread of chemical weapons would be enforced and how intelligence would be shared and verified before inspections of ships and aircraft were undertaken.

China seemed to be challenging what it called American unilateralism in advance of the treaty's taking effect.

"The chemical weapons convention will not become effective until 1995, and its verification mechanism is yet to be established," a Foreign Ministry statement said. "If such behavior of a self-styled world cop is to be condoned, can

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Russia Submarine's Hulk 'Not That Bad'

By William J. Broad

NEW YORK — Western scientists who examined a sunken Russian submarine found that it was torn by a violent explosion and has possibly leaked plutonium from its nuclear torpedoes.

But they concluded that any radioactivity would lie on the sea floor near the submarine rather than be swept toward rich North Atlantic fisheries, because the currents around the hulk were far weaker than previously believed.

"If you're looking for a place to put it, this

isn't as bad as we thought," said Charles D. Hollister, senior scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts.

He and other scientists just completed a monthlong expedition to examine the vessel, the Komsomolets, which sank in 1989 in waters a mile deep, 300 miles (500 kilometers) off the coast of Norway.

Experts have repeatedly disagreed over whether the corroding hulk poses a risk to human health, with some Russians arguing that the danger is high.

Begin in late July, the expedition consisted

of Russian, American, Norwegian and Dutch scientists sailing aboard a Russian research ship. The cruise was the first big East-West effort to examine the Komsomolets, the sinking of which took 42 lives.

The experimental sub was among Moscow's top secrets during the Cold War. Its titanium hull was to let it dive very deep. Instead, crippled by fire, it sank, with a nuclear reactor and two nuclear-tipped torpedoes on board.

A big surprise, Mr. Hollister said, was evidence of Russian, American, Norwegian and Dutch scientists sailing aboard a Russian research ship. The cruise was the first big East-West effort to examine the Komsomolets, the sinking of which took 42 lives.

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The Seeds of the Balkans' Bitter Crop

By Michael Dobbs

VUKOVAR, Croatia — They worked in the same factory for nearly 20 years. They both belonged to the Yugoslav Communist Party. In the summer of 1991, as the country they knew as Yugoslavia began to disintegrate, Nikola Radakovic and Victor Djuricic took up arms against each other because of a long-submerged distinction: One of them was a Serb, the other a Croat.

Devastated by some of the heaviest street fighting in Europe since World War II, Vuko-

var has become a symbol of the ferocity and the senselessness of the war in the former Yugoslavia. It also represents the worst-case scenario awaiting the former Soviet Union if the moni-

mental transition now under way from communism to free markets and democracy is bungled.

This is a place where every trace of multiethnic tolerance and liberal European values has been systematically destroyed. Libraries and

hospitals have been shelled to smithereens, churches blown up, factories reduced to heaps of metal. The survivors pick their way through the ruins.

"We have a devastated city and devastated souls," said Slavko Docmanovic, who was mayor of Vukovar before the 87-day siege of Serbian militia forces and the Yugoslav People's Army. "Before the war, this was a miniature Yugoslavia. We had 23 different nationalities represented here, living harmoniously together. The transition from communism to democracy

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When a Job, Not Income, Is Disposable

By Peter T. Kilborn

WASHINGTON — Twenty-nine years ago this week, just before Labor Day 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson promised Americans a "Great Society" in which "the meaning of man's life matches the marvels of man's labor."

Some years before, in the Soviet Union, Stalin celebrated communism for transforming labor "from a shameful and heavy burden into a matter of honor, matter of fame, matter of valor and heroism."

Yet today, in America, in Russia, indeed throughout the industrialized world, work has drifted a long way from the Marxist and capitalist ideals. For all but the elite, work holds less promise, less purpose, less security and less dignity than it did a generation ago.

Americans did not topple Morgans and Rockefeller, the philosopher Thorstein Veblen said, because they believed that with work, they, too, could be Morgans and Rockefellers. But that dream is a bigger stretch than ever, as Americans at such citadels of enterprise as Procter & Gamble, Eastman Kodak and IBM lose jobs in multi-hundred-worker sweeps.

And in all their wrangling over budgets, taxes and the economy's growth, neither industry nor the government has much to say about what it means when the economy's cast-offs no longer buy Chevrolets or Frigidaires, or who is entitled to a decent life, or why bad jobs drive out good jobs, or what the devaluation of work means for democracy.

In the early 1980s Katherine Newman, an anthropologist at Columbia University, interviewed people who were shattered by losing jobs but still had faith in the American system. In the late 1980s, she interviewed others who

had lost jobs for her book "Declining Fortunes," which was published in May. "I was now seeing people who don't believe anybody has any solid answers anymore," she said.

Around the world, just getting work has become a mean business. A political axiom of the Europe of the 1960s promised rioting in the streets if the unemployment rate ever exceeded 3 percent. Today it is at 10 percent and climbing.

In the nature of work, the most striking changes are afoot in the United States. Among all American workers, Frank Levy, a

labor economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, identifies a tiny core of 500,000 "superworkers" earning vastly more than their peers in Europe and Japan.

But America is also the place where comparatively light regulation of worker-employer relations has produced the disposable job.

These workers are the nation's data entry clerks, telemarketing sales agents, bank tellers, warehouse workers, janitors, fast-food clerks, supermarket and convenience store clerks and cashiers. In America, whole communities of

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For Many, Work Without Security

WASHINGTON — One out of every seven workers in industrial nations holds a part-time job, many without the benefits or protection given to full-time employees, a United Nations agency said on Sunday.

About 60 million people work part-time in industrial countries, most of them women, the International Labor Organization said in an analysis of this comparatively recent trend in employment. In some nations, 25 percent of workers hold part-time jobs.

"While the majority of part-timers work that way voluntarily, many are forced to accept part-time jobs because of a lack of full-time opportunities, which reflects the persistently weak job market in the industrialized world," the ILO's director-general, Michel Hansenne, said in a statement.

While part-time work offers the benefit of workplace flexibility, allowing people extra time for professional or family goals and giving employers greater ability to match staffing with workload, it can fall short in wages and worker protection, said Vittorio Di Martino, an ILO labor expert.

The labor organization recommends part-time and temporary workers be given job-security and social security benefits equivalent to full-time workers, although entitlement can be pro-rated.

More than 25 percent of working women hold part-time jobs, compared with four percent of men in the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The OECD comprises the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most of Western Europe.



SOMALI RAGE — A Mogadishu woman waving a crutch in an anti-UN protest. Seven Nigerians were killed in an ambush attributed to a warlord. Page 4.

Policemen Hurt in Cairo Prison Riot

CAIRO (AFP) — A total of 48 police officers were injured on Sunday when Islamic militant inmates rioted in an Egyptian prison, the police said. The riot erupted when the police arrived at Abu Zaabal prison in a Cairo suburb and tried to transfer 200 inmates to another prison.

About 1,300 Islamic militants at the prison ripped out cell bars and threw objects at the police outside the prison building, preventing them from entering and injuring 48 of them, including one seriously.

Security forces retaliated by lobbing tear gas canisters and firing shots into the air.

General News

The merits of Sydney as a venue for the 2000 Olympics. Q & A, Page 2.

U.S. arts funds are withdrawn from a project in which \$10 bills are handed out to illegal immigrants. Page 3.

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China is upset by U.S. threats for sanctions on textile trade. Page 7.

SEAT, the Spanish unit of Volkswagen, predicted a loss for this year. Page 10.

Bridge Books Page 5.

Believers Keep Currency Grid Alive and Well

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Call it the poker game that refuses to end.

When the European Community's exchange-rate mechanism collapsed a month ago, it looked as if the game was over. The French had run out of chips. The Germans were saying they couldn't afford to extend any more credit to the other central banks than they had already. And the Europeans effectively threw down their cards by declaring that the rules of the currency game had changed.

But to general amazement, the players sitting around the table — the European central banks and currency market players — refuse to leave. Interest rates have not been slashed and market participants — "speculators" — for lack of a better term — are still betting on substantial declines in currency values.

Some analysts say the countries that need to cut interest rates to get their economies moving, which are France, Denmark and Belgium, are staying their hands largely out of fear of giving Germany its head to run a completely autonomous monetary policy, the antithesis of the goals of the Maastricht treaty.

A month ago, when the European central banks widened the permitted margin of currency fluctuation to 30 percent from the 4.5 percent previously tolerated, the banks appeared to be conceding that they couldn't win. They couldn't afford to hold interest rates at German levels in order to keep their exchange rates within a fixed narrow band so long as the currency market continued to be a huge sum that spreading recession dictated a big cut in interest rates outside Germany.

At the time, it appeared that France, Denmark and Belgium had established the framework that would permit them to lower interest rates. And the foreign-exchange market expected that the decline in those rates would dramatically weaken those currencies, just the way the pound and the lira had fallen by some 20 percent when Britain and Italy had withdrawn from the system last autumn.

The market still feels that way. And rather than liquidate their speculative positions against the French franc, players are renewing them, a development that market analysts say

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Q & A: Olympics' Next Stop?

Australian Extols the Virtues of Sydney

The International Olympic Committee will meet in Monte Carlo on Sept. 23 to select a host city for the 2000 Olympics. Rod McGeoch, chief executive of the committee organizing Sydney's bid for the Games, discussed the issues at stake with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What can Sydney offer as the site for the 2000 Summer Olympic Games which the five other contenders — Beijing, Manchester, Munich, Istanbul and Brasilia — cannot match?

A. Our mission was to produce the best technical plan for the Games. The release in July of the IOC's inquiry commission report seems to confirm that Sydney achieved its objective. The commission concluded that the Sydney bid "offers conditions over and above what is required by the IOC. Sydney offers a solid bid and a safe environment for the Olympic Games." No other candidate city received such a ringing endorsement.

The centrality of Sydney's Olympic plan sets it apart. No venue is more than 30 minutes from the Olympic village. This means that for the first time in Olympic history, every athlete will be accommodated in a single village. Competition for fourteen sports will be at Sydney's Olympic Park, putting nearly 70 percent of the athletes within walking distance of their venues. Seven other sports are in the harbor zone, only 22 minutes away from the village by ferries which will provide fast, secure access.

Q. Another Australian city, Melbourne, staged a Summer Olympics in 1956. China accounts for more than one-fifth of the world's population and is an emerging superpower, yet has never hosted the Olympics. Doesn't that give Beijing a prior claim over Sydney?

A. There can be no denying that Beijing's claim on an Olympic Games will sooner or later be irresistible. But history in the Olympic context must also be considered. Australia has been to every modern Olympics, one of only three countries to do so. China has been to only four Olympics. This is also Australia's third consecutive Olympic bid. Brisbane bid for 1992 and Melbourne for 1996. It is China's first bid. It should also be remembered that Oceania has had only one Olympic Games in 100 years. Asia

will have had four Olympics by 1998 — two summers in Japan and Korea and two winters in Japan.

Q. The U.S. House of Representatives, in a recent nonbinding resolution, voted overwhelmingly to oppose holding the Olympics in China in 2000 because of the Chinese government's allegedly poor record on human rights. Australia might also be criticized for its treatment of its aboriginal population. Should human rights be an important factor in deciding the site of the 2000 Games?

A. I have no comment on that resolution. Nor would I presume to advise the 91 independent members of the IOC what to consider when selecting a host city.

But I can say that, imperfect though Australia's treatment of aborigines might have been in the past, it must be clear that major initiatives are being taken by the current government and by the High Court to redress past wrongs. Representatives of the Aboriginal Land Council, the biggest democratically elected aboriginal representative body in the state of New South Wales, serve on the committee supervising Sydney's bid for the Olympics. The council also supports the bid.

Q. Sydney and Beijing are widely considered to be the front-runners in winning the right to host the 2000 Olympics. Why does Sydney consider it has a stronger bid on environmental and technical grounds?

A. Not having been to Beijing, I have no view about its status on either of these points. However, we are aware that pollution levels in Beijing were raised as a matter of concern by the IOC's inquiry commission. Sydney has low pollution levels and an ideal climate for sporting competition in the spring, when we have proposed that the Olympics be held.

Telecommunications was another subject of concern to the commission, which suggests that it found technical shortcomings in Beijing that it had not found in Sydney. Technically, Sydney is a world front-runner in telecommunication and television technology, particularly for sports coverage.

Nearly 70 percent of Sydney's Olympic facilities are in place or nearing completion. The vast majority of them were built no earlier than 1988. This ensures technical excellence, a fact acknowledged by the commission.

Land Offer From Bosnia Serb

Swap Is Suggested to Muslims, if They Accede to Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — A Bosnian Serb leader said Sunday that his faction was willing to agree to a swap involving lands vital to the mainly Muslim Bosnian government if the Muslims signed the accord to divide Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The official, Nikola Koljivic, one of two vice-presidents of the self-styled Bosnian Serb republic, said his group was prepared to return to the Geneva negotiating table, where talks on the ethnic division of the republic broke down last week.

Mr. Koljivic said in an interview with a newspaper in Novi Sad, north of Belgrade, that the Bosnian Serb legislature was to meet soon to "revise or withdraw" territorial concessions made in Geneva. He added that if in the meantime the Muslim side accepted the "totality of the Geneva accord," the Serbs "could offer it territories vital" to Muslim interests.

In exchange, the Serbs would want control over the northern Bosnian Ozren region and the central Kupres plateau, which were ceded to the Bosnians and Bosnian Croats respectively under the partition plan.

The Croatian foreign minister, Mate Granic, was quoted as saying his government was ready to return to the peace talks, but he insisted that Bosnian Croats could not be expected to cede land to the Muslims unilaterally.

Mr. Granic said in Zagreb, Croatia, that Bosnian Croats could not give up territory, because the maps being discussed in Geneva already excluded many Croats from their proposed state.

In Bosnia, UN officials said Sunday that Sarajevo might run out of fuel within days because heavy fighting between Croatian and Muslim troops has blocked supply routes. The battles in Gorzji Vakuf have cut off humanitarian convoys traveling from the Croatian port of Split into Sarajevo.

Although the Sarajevo convoys have been stalled, UN officials said convoys traveling through Muslim-Croatian battle zones had made it to other destinations in central and eastern Bosnia on Saturday.

Pope John Paul II, in Vilnius, praying before a cross commemorating the 1991 Soviet crackdown.

Pope Makes Plea for Baltic Russians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VILNIUS, Lithuania — Pope John Paul II, in his first visit to the territory of the former Soviet Union, called Sunday on the three Baltic states to uphold the rights of Russians within their borders.

Speaking to diplomats here on the second day of his seven-day Baltic tour, the Pope said he recognized the problems caused by the presence on Baltic soil of ethnic Russians linked to the former occupying Red Army.

But the Vatican also "acknowledged the aspirations of citizens of Russian origin asking to enjoy full human rights in their country of residence," he said. His words come at a time of strained relations between Moscow and the Baltic republics over the pace of Soviet troop withdrawals, demands for compensation and the rights of ethnic Russians, a sizable minority in Latvia and Estonia.

In an outdoor mass before 100,000 people here Sunday, the Pope reached out to the Russian Ortho-

dox Church and warned against the revival of ancient divisions in Europe.

He seemed intent on patching up differences with the 60-million-member Orthodox Church, which made its own gesture by sending a representative here. The Russian church's charges against the Vatican of overzealous missionary activity have been a major setback to the pope's goal of a united, more "Christian" Europe in the post-Communist era.

The Pope cited the "historical importance" and "glorious tradition" of the Orthodox Church. He also paid tribute to Lithuania's suffering during 50 years of Soviet occupation. He prayed at the tombs of 18 people killed by tanks and gunfire during their 1991 uprising against Soviet power.

He lauded the "desire for freedom which never faded," but warned against "sinister new adventures, undertaken under the blind impulse of ideologies." (AP, WP)

Ukraine Nationalists in Uproar

President Is Accused of Sellout in Fleet Deal With Russia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Nationalist legislators in Ukraine will demand the resignation of President Leonid M. Kravchuk on grounds that he has offered Russia nuclear warheads and Ukraine's share of the Black Sea Fleet, a news agency reported Sunday.

In Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, senior officials, including Mr. Kravchuk and his defense minister, Colonel General Konstantin Morozov, insisted that the agreement to hand over Ukraine's share of the 300-ship fleet in exchange for debt relief was not final.

The news agency Interfax quoted General Morozov as saying that during talks on Friday in Yalta between Mr. Kravchuk and his Russian counterpart, Boris N. Yeltsin, "President Kravchuk only instructed Ukrainian specialists to study the Russian president's proposals."

On Saturday, Mr. Kravchuk was quoted as saying that Ukraine might sell only some of the ships in the fleet to Russia to help pay its debts to Moscow, estimated at \$3 billion. But he did not deny a statement by Mr. Yeltsin that Ukraine had agreed to transfer its 1,800 nuclear warheads to Russia in exchange for enriched uranium or money, or both.

Mr. Yeltsin and other Russian leaders on Saturday celebrated what they said were Ukraine's firm commitments to sell its share of the fleet and transfer its 1,800 nuclear warheads to Russia for dismantling.

Mr. Yeltsin himself apparently was trying to leave Ukraine no room to back down. "Yesterday all documents concerning this problem were signed," the Russian president said. "We believe the question is closed."

The deputy chairman of the Ukrainian parliament's defense and security committee, Igor Derkach, told Interfax on Sunday that nationalist deputies would seek Mr. Kravchuk's removal from office.

He said the reported agreement to transfer Ukraine's half of the fleet violated the country's constitution as well as the president's oath of office.

Valeri Shmarov, a member of Mr. Kravchuk's negotiating team, told reporters that the reported deal on the fleet was ruinous for Ukraine and that he would try to persuade the president not to sign it.

Politicians both within the government and in opposition charged that Mr. Kravchuk had traded away Ukraine's sovereignty to compensate for his government's failures in economic policy. The opposition leader, Vyacheslav Chernovil, issued a statement calling the agreement "national betrayal."

Ukraine's currency is in a free fall, prices have begun rising by 40 percent per month and free-market changes have barely begun. The government, meanwhile, is paralyzed by a three-way struggle among the president, prime minister and parliament.

Many saw the reported deal as the first step toward Russia's reasserting sovereignty over Crimea or all of Ukraine, which was part of the Russian empire for most of its history and is still viewed by many Russians as little more than a province. (AP, AFP, WP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Cairo to Step Up Anti-Terror Efforts

CAIRO (Combined Dispatches) — The Egyptian government plans to intensify its struggle against Islamic fundamentalists who have been waging a terror campaign against the secular authorities. Interior Minister Hassan Ali said Sunday.

General Ali, who was wounded in an Aug. 18 assassination attempt by Muslim extremists, said security forces would soon launch a "decisive and dissuasive" series of operations to counter terrorism. He did not elaborate.

Meanwhile, an Egyptian military court on Saturday charged 65 suspected Muslim militants, including at least one army officer, with plotting to overthrow the government and with trying to revive the underground group that assassinated President Anwar Sadat in 1981, defense lawyers said. The suspects, some of whom were also accused of attempted murder, forgery, and illegal possession of weapons and explosives, could face the death penalty if convicted. (AFP, NYT)

Typhoon Eases in Japan, Toll Is 37

TOKYO (Reuters) — A typhoon eased off on Sunday after its violent winds and heavy rains battered southern and western Japan for two days and left at least 37 people dead, the police said.

The typhoon, designated Yancy, triggered 210 landslides, demolished or badly damaged more than 1,200 homes, felled trees and paralyzed most rail, sea and air links in the region. Fifteen fishing and ferry boats were sunk or damaged, and airlines canceled more than 500 domestic flights Friday and Saturday. At least 37 people were killed. 9 were unaccounted for and 155 were injured.

Hundreds of rescue workers continued to search for people buried in a mudslide on the southern island of Kyushu. Of the 20 known people trapped Friday in the rubble, 16 bodies have been recovered, the police said. The others were thought to be dead.

Turkish Leader Cautions Armenians

ANKARA (AP) — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller said she would ask the parliament to wage war if Armenia attacked the Azerbaijani enclave of Nakhichevan, and the army said it was making contingency plans. "If one spot of Nakhichevan is touched, I go to the parliament and obtain authorization for war," Mrs. Ciller said in an interview in the Istanbul newspaper Hurriyet.

The report came as Christian Armenian forces pushed further into Muslim Azerbaijan after taking control of the Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in June. Turkey has put its troops on alert along the Armenian border, and Iran has sent forces to its border with Azerbaijan.

Nakhichevan, a mainly Azerbaijani autonomous state separated from Azerbaijan by Armenia, has a common border of 12 kilometers (7 miles) with Turkey. Referring to a 1921 border treaty with the Soviet Union, Mrs. Ciller said Turkey had guarantor power over Nakhichevan.

\$7.7 Billion Moving Bill in Germany

BERLIN (Reuters) — The planned move of Germany's seat of government to Berlin from Bonn will cost 12.7 billion marks (\$7.7 billion), a Berlin newspaper reported Sunday.

The Berliner Morgenpost, quoting a report prepared by the German interior minister, Manfred Kanther, said the estimate included 7 billion DM for plans for new buildings, 1.2 billion DM fees and planning costs, 2 billion DM for the purchase of land, and 2.5 billion for new housing for civil servants.

The parliament voted in 1991 to move the capital from Bonn, but it is still not clear when the move will take place. Planning of governmental buildings has begun, however.

5 Police Arrested in Rio Killings

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters) — Five military policemen have been arrested for taking part in the massacre of 21 slum dwellers here, a police spokesman said Sunday.

The suspects denied involvement in the murders, but police investigators piecing together the motives behind the killings found 17 hooded, automatic weapons and a laser rifle sight in one of their homes.

The police also found a car that matched a witness's description of a vehicle used in the attack a week ago. Some 30 gunmen were involved. The Brazilian press quoted the police as saying the massacre was related to the murder the day before of four military policemen who had been driving down a street close to the slum.

For the Record

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide of Haiti confirmed here that he would return to his country on Oct. 30, more than two years after he was deposed in a violent military coup. At a press conference in Paris, he thanked France and President François Mitterrand for their support, saying that the army's professionalism, the creation of a new police force and the reform of the legal system would allow him to return. (AFP)

Iraq's prime minister, Mohammed Hamzah Zuhaydi, was removed from his post and replaced by Finance Minister Ahmed Hussein Khudayir, Baghdad radio said Sunday, the BBC reported. Baghdad said Mr. Khudayir would retain the finance portfolio. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Hundreds of Air-India passengers have been stranded in India and abroad because of a dispute between pilots and cabin crew members. The dispute began when crew members refused to work with a pilot on a Bombay-Abu Dhabi flight on Thursday because he had put a cabin crew member off his plane a month earlier. Pilots started reporting sick on Friday. United News of India said the airline would cancel 5 of 12 scheduled flights on Sunday, including planes to Paris and Frankfurt, but an Air-India official said he could not give a number. There was no sign of an end to the deadlock. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Canada, Mali, Pakistan, Puerto Rico, São Tomé, Swaziland, United States
 - TUESDAY: Brazil, Mozambique
 - WEDNESDAY: Afghanistan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Rwanda
 - THURSDAY: Tajikistan
 - FRIDAY: Belize, South Korea
 - SATURDAY: Chile, Ethiopia, South Korea, Pakistan
- Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Hervé Villechaize, 50, TV Midget, Is Dead

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Hervé Villechaize, who became famous as the elfin "Tattoo" on the American television series "Fantasy Island," died Saturday of an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound, police said Friday of renal failure following a heart attack.

Mr. Villechaize, who stood 3 feet, 11 inches (1.19 meters) tall, shot himself about 3 A.M. Saturday on the backyard patio of his North Hollywood house, according to his publicist, Sandy Brokaw. In recent years, Ms. Brokaw said, Mr. Villechaize had become increasingly despondent about numerous health problems that had plagued him throughout his life.

"He had respiratory troubles, gastrointestinal troubles," she said. "If you wake up everyday and you just feel awful, you just give up. He was tired of the struggle."

The Paris-born actor played the role of Tattoo from 1978 to 1983, quitting over a salary dispute a year before the show's cancellation.

Mr. Villechaize initially studied to be a painter but switched to acting after moving from France to New York. He worked in supporting roles in stage and in films in the 1960s and 1970s before landing "Fantasy Island."

Elizabeth Corning, 81, Ex-Head of Garden Club

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — Elizabeth Corning, 81, a well-known horticulturist and widow of longtime Albany Mayor Erastus Corning 2d, died Friday of emphysema.

Mrs. Corning was a two-term president of the National Garden Club of America. She was credited with discovering a rare type of clematis, later named Clematis Betty Corning. In 1971, she was awarded the Garden Club of America's achievement medal. Mr. Corning was mayor from 1942 to 1983, when he died in office.

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U.S. Missile-Sale Deal With Taiwan Reported

Agence France-Press

TAIPEI — The United States has agreed to sell 41 Harpoon anti-ship missiles to Taiwan, the newspaper China Times said Sunday.

The report followed a Chinese protest in Washington on Saturday of the previously announced U.S. sale of four E-4 Hawkeye early-warning aircraft and the leasing of three frigates to Taiwan.

China protested vigorously last year when the United States said it would sell F-16 warplanes to Taiwan, which Beijing said violated a U.S. commitment not to provide Taiwan with sophisticated weapons.

Taiwan's Defense Ministry declined to comment immediately on the reported agreement on the Harpoons, which have a range of 130 kilometers (80 miles) and can carry warheads of over 250 kilograms (550 pounds).

Quoting unidentified sources, the newspaper said documents relating to the sale were signed by Taiwan and U.S. representatives in Washington on Friday.

Some of the missiles are expected to be fitted on three Knox-class frigates that Taiwan has leased from the United States. The ships are scheduled for commission in October after refitting at the Long Beach naval station in California.

Taiwan has been seeking to buy missiles from the United States for a decade, but Washington, wishing to appease the Chinese, consistently rejected the proposals.

The China Times said Taiwan originally planned to buy 110 missiles but because of heavy recent military spending had cut the number to 41.

Hanoi Builds Cemetery For Dien Bien Phu Dead

Agence France-Press

HANOI — Vietnam has started to build a huge cemetery to commemorate the 10,000 Vietnamese soldiers who fell in the decisive battle of Dien Bien Phu with the French, the army daily Quan Doi Nhan Dan said Sunday.

The cemetery, 300 kilometers west of Hanoi, will be spread over three hills. The eight-week battle ended on May 7, 1954.

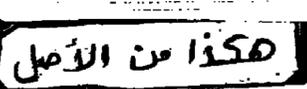
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Sihanouk Reverses His Field on UN

Agence France-Press

PHNOM PENH — Only a few hours after severing relations with the United Nations, Prince Norodom Sihanouk changed his mind and agreed to restore the... according to a letter issued Sunday by the Royal Palace.

He agreed to receive the chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, on Friday in Beijing. But the prince, in three other messages dated late Saturday, further explained why he had rejected the decision made by Cambodian leaders, himself included, for him to accept the throne, and indicated that he might be coaxed into changing his mind on the issue.

"I accept to restore my relations with UNTAC, and I will have the honor to receive you in Beijing at the date you have set, Sept. 10," the prince wrote to Mr. Akashi. He cited "the terms of your noble letter, and the respect, the affection and the gratitude that I owe you as well as UN Secretary General Butros Butros Ghali," for the shift.

In separate letters to the Cambodian leaders Chen Sim and Son Sann, the prince alluded to his declaration that he would not support a restoration of the monarchy.

He cited reports that "the proposal to restore the monarchy stirred up a wave of protestations and criticism among our compatriots on the one hand and among people in UNTAC on the other."

"If the restoration of the monarchy and my renomination as king divides our nation instead of consolidating national unity," he wrote, "we must renounce the restoration and my nomination."

Cambodian leaders met Prince Sihanouk in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, last week and agreed that a monarchy would be reestablished when a constitution is ratified on Sept. 15, and that the prince would become king.

The sudden shift could be related to a power struggle between the prince and his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh. A constitutional monarchy would favor Prince Ranariddh, who is most likely to inherit the throne.

The alternative is another constitution drafted by a multiparty committee. It calls for a parliamentary system with a head of state elected for a five-year term.

7 Nigerians Die in Ambush, and Somali Warlord Is Blamed

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Seven Nigerian peacekeepers were killed Sunday and seven wounded in an ambush engineered by a renegade Somali warlord who has been waging a campaign to drive United Nations troops out of the country for three months.

Two Pakistani soldiers and an American State Department employee were wounded in separate attacks, which UN officials also attributed to the fugitive warlord, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid. The American, identified as a political officer with the U.S. Embassy, was shot in the chest when his car was ambushed near the site of the attack on the Nigerians. He was reported in stable condition after surgery.

On Sunday evening, American combat helicopters took to the sky and could be heard firing. Small-arms fire could be heard in the vicinity of the pasta factory, which occurred near an abandoned pasta factory.

CHINA: A Demand That U.S. Apologize Over Ship

Continued from Page 1

There still is justice, sovereignty equality and normal state-to-state relations in this world?"

The certification that the ship was not carrying any such weapons cargo was signed in Dammam by representatives of all three governments, including an American technical adviser to the Saudis who was not identified.

In a dispatch from Saudi Arabia, the Xinhua press agency said that the chief Chinese representative on the inspection team, Sha Zukang,

heard firing. Small-arms fire could be heard in the vicinity of the pasta factory, which occurred near an abandoned pasta factory.

The killings brought to 47 the number of UN troops killed since the United Nations assumed control of the operation in May.

Earlier deaths had prompted President Bill Clinton to dispatch additional U.S. troops, 400 elite rangers to Somalia to try to capture the general. The violence has also prompted American politicians and commentators to call for a review of the U.S. role in the conflict.

American and UN officials said "circumstantial evidence" indicated that the attacks Sunday were the work of General Aidid's militia.

After the dawn ambush of the Nigerians, a crowd of angry Somalis, many children, gathered around the mutilated corpses,

that it could not accept any financial liability as a condition of the search.

The Chinese reaction was vigorous. "China strongly demands that the U.S. take immediate steps to remove the adverse consequences of its false intelligence," the Foreign Ministry statement said.

The Chinese government said those steps should include a public apology by the Clinton administration and compensation to the ship and crew.

The conclusion to the incident left embarrassed U.S. officials wondering what had misfired. They

Thick black smoke rose from the fires, and on the street itself, the scene was reminiscent of the days before the foreign troop intervention, with angry young Somali men openly brandishing assault rifles in defiance of UN efforts.

The Nigerians were ambushed as they were moving in to replace the Italian troops, who are being moved to the countryside because of disagreements between Italy and senior UN commanders over the conduct of the war against the general.

UN officials have accused the general of making separate deals with General Aidid's militia to avoid attacks on Italian troops in neighborhoods that the warlord controls. In an effort to avoid a confrontation, the Italians have apparently agreed to suspend weapons searches in the areas and to consult with community "elders" believed allied with the general.

Lieutenant Colonel Ola Oyinlola, commander of the Nigerian Army contingent here, said of the Italians: "They deliberately left the Nigerians alone — there was no doubt about it."

He said the Italians stationed near the spot where the Nigerians had been pinned down in a two-hour fire fight refused to open fire to assist the Nigerians. At one point, he said, they even asked the beleaguered Nigerians to move away from an Italian armored vehicle so as not to draw fire against the Italians.

The American was ambushed as he rode in a two-car convoy in the vicinity of the ambush, on his way to northern Mogadishu, American officials said.

An official said it was unclear whether the American crew had been specifically targeted for ambush, or whether the diplomats had simply run into "the edges of the fracas."

China also used this weekend's statement to reiterate its public commitment to control the spread of chemical weapons.

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An Open Door to Peace

It Could Be This Week

It could be this week. As soon as the Palestine Liberation Organization formally announces its recognition of Israel and abandonment of terrorism, Israeli and PLO leaders will fly to Washington and sign the deal on self-government for the West Bank and Gaza that they have already worked out.

With luck, other Arab countries may quickly follow suit, thereby completing a diplomatic revolution that burst only a few days ago on an unsuspecting public across the Middle East. Israeli politics is unlikely ever to be the same. And Palestinian politics could be just as sweepingly transformed.

It took courage, vision and finesse for the Israeli leadership around Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and the Palestinian inner circle around PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, to come this far. It will require still more to translate a back-room agreement in Norway into real peace in the Middle East.

Israelis are being asked to trust the PLO, a group that long epitomized Arab vows to sweep Israel and its Jewish inhabitants into the sea. The PLO's charter stakes a claim to all of Palestine, from the Jordan to the Mediterranean, and rules out any territorial compromise. It calls the establishment of Israel "entirely illegal, regardless of the passage of time." And it proclaims that "armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine."

The Rabin government counters that today's PLO has evolved into a more realistic organization, that the present agreement is fortified with safeguards and that the opportunity for peace on favorable terms must be grasped. Israel does insist, however, that these bellicose elements of the charter be nullified, at first by an authoritative announcement and later by formal amendment.

Palestinians worry that establishing self-government in "Gaza and Jericho first" could mean establishing it in "Gaza and Jericho only." But even this initial agreement begins the process of transferring power throughout the West Bank. The Palestinians worry, too, about the territorial implications of Jewish settlements, and especially about Jerusalem. These difficult issues will be put off for later, after the experience of self-rule has had a chance to build mutual trust.

The fiercest opposition has come, predictably, from extremists on both sides. The potential for violence from these minorities cannot be discounted. But most Israelis and Palestinians, although wary, seem ready to give peace a chance.

Agreement on the Israeli-Palestinian front will put pressure on other Arab states to settle as well. Jordan seems poised to move as soon as the Palestinian deal is final.

For the first time since the Camp David agreements of 1978, the door is open to a historic Mideast peace. Once again, the breakthrough came not from Washington but from the region itself. Then it was Anwar Sadat of Egypt who courageously took the first step. This time it was Shimon Peres of Israel.

Mr. Peres seems to have drawn Mr. Arafat toward that goal, without giving up anything essential to Israeli security. To get there, the Israeli foreign minister turned the Washington negotiating process upside down. That result probably does not disturb Mr. Peres, since the process was outside his control in any event.

Israel and the United States hoped that the self-governing arrangement would be a first step toward a final settlement. The real and understandable fears of the Jewish people of being history's victims cannot be stilled until the Arab world's political leaders and the Palestinian people have formally and substantively abandoned all ambitions of destroying the state of Israel.

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Mideast: The New Momentum for Change

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — In the end, Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat turned to each other because they had no place else to go. Their joint desperation leaves their joint draft political accord vulnerable to postbusting from all sides. But the agreement sets in motion an Israeli-Palestinian chain reaction that offers hope for an end to nearly 100 years of civil war in the Holy Land.

This is a moment to dwell on effects rather than causes. The words that Palestinians and Israelis have been speaking to and about each other in secret for months and in public for a week take on their own meaning and momentum now that they have been loosed. In this moment, two bitter adversaries are examining and adjusting core beliefs about human nature and its potential for change. They are not just trying out diplomatic formulas for tactical advantage.

Ending the war with the Palestinians would in a sense be the final act of the Holocaust, which gave rise to the modern state of Israel. The real and understandable fears of the Jewish people of being history's victims cannot be stilled until the Arab world's political leaders and the Palestinian people have formally and substantively abandoned all ambitions of destroying the state of Israel.

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negotiations would develop the West Bank Palestinians into "the real address," or alternative leadership, for Arab money and support now denied to Mr. Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. But throughout 22 months of talk, the Palestinian delegation failed to establish any true autonomy from the PLO. The West Bankers repeatedly professed their inability and unwillingness to manage the leveraged takeover of the PLO that was envisioned.

This left an opening for Mr. Peres, who had been walled off from any significant role in the peace negotiations or Israeli diplomacy by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Peres turned to secret contacts with the PLO in Oslo as an alternative to the Washington talks. He dragged Mr. Rabin, and the Clinton administration, along once he could show that Mr. Arafat was finally ready to accept the interim arrangements that had been on offer to the Palestinians since the 1978 Camp David peace treaty.

Drowning in a sea of financial and political turmoil caused by his disastrous support for Iraq's Saddam Hussein in the Gulf War, Mr. Arafat grasped at the lifeline tossed in his direction by Mr. Peres. While he attempts to disguise it in his flamboyant rhetoric in Tunis, the PLO chairman accepted in Oslo that his organization will play the role of enforcer of any potential Israeli-Palestinian peace on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

"Gaza and Jericho first" means that the PLO must establish order by ending the intifada in Gaza and Jericho as a precondition for further Israeli withdrawal. The PLO must also convert itself into a normal political party in these two areas while they remain under Israeli physical control. The PLO will not take control of Gaza and Jericho as a

national liberation movement empowered morally and physically to create a state in its image. Just as the "Gaza and Jericho first" plan represents an opportunity to end an Israeli nightmare rooted in the Holocaust and five Arab-Israeli wars, it brings an end to a Palestinian dream of reconstructing pre-1947 Palestine under PLO control. Even if PLO hard-liners ultimately torpedo the accord, Mr. Arafat's tentative acceptance forces a sea change in Palestinian psychology and goals.

Mr. Peres rescued a drowning Arafat believing that the PLO chairman could be useful to him and to Israel in the changed environment that the end of the Cold War has brought to the Middle East. This is the sea change for Israel, which has long worked to eradicate Palestinian political leadership to ensure that no deal could be made.

Mr. Peres explained to me his vision of the new Middle East, in which Arabs and Israelis must cooperate against common threats ranging from political extremism to the creeping desertification of their lands, last February during a visit to Washington. "We saw in the Gulf War that missiles and nonconventional warheads make a national defense alone impossible. We must have a regional defense and a political approach" to the Arab-Israeli conflict. "We must reorganize everything and re-examine all roots... Maybe Arab dictators don't change, but they no longer have Russian support or the opportunities they once had."

This was about the same time that he was entering serious talks with the PLO in Oslo, about which, of course, he said not a word to me — nor, apparently, to his prime minister.

For once, Peres the visionary worked hand in glove with Peres the Machiavellian deal-maker. Whatever comes next, he has broken taboos that needed to be destroyed for an Israeli-Palestinian peace to have a chance.

The Washington Post

The Future Belongs To Asians

The Future Belongs To Asians

By Kishore Mahbubani

SINGAPORE — We are coming to the end of a 500-year cycle of global domination by Western civilization. With the arrival of the 21st century, we will probably move into the period of greatest change in the history of man.

Until the 15th or 16th centuries, the West was basically confined to the European continent. Then the Portuguese, a tiny insignificant people today, went around the world, establishing colonies in South America, Africa and Asia. They were followed by the Dutch, the French and finally the British, who established the most far-flung empire ever seen.

As a consequence of this global explosion, the West has left its traces in almost every corner of the world. The residues of Western imperialism remain despite the end of colonialism. Contemporary South American culture and civilization have European roots. The political boundaries of Africa today were drawn by Europeans. Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States are the descendants of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Virtually all of Asia, with the exception of Thailand, was either colonized or invaded by Western powers. Even Japan, the most successful Asian society so far, was mainly to be a member of the Western club. This global impact is no mean feat. In retrospect, it is amazing that the few hundred million people living in Europe could touch billions of lives.

But Europe has finally become tired. The sheer effort of maintaining global empires and influence has exhausted the continent. Nothing demonstrates this more vividly than the inability of Europe to put out a fire burning on its own doorstep, the fire in Bosnia. The tragedy of Bosnia is not only about Serbs, Croats and Bosnian Muslims. It is fundamentally about the curtain falling on the greatest act of history.

As this curtain falls, a new drama will emerge. It will be foolish for me to pretend that I know what is coming, but there are a few clues. The first is that instead of the end of history, we will see the return of history.

A clear signal of the foolishness that had engulfed many in the following the collapse of communism in Europe, the breakup of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War was their infatuation with an essay which suggested that history was ending with the triumph of the Western idea. Instead we will see the retreat of the Western idea, as old and rich civilizations elsewhere regain their self-confidence to discover their own roots. They will not shake off all that the West has given them, but they will learn to be selective in keeping Western ideas.

Many young Asians will be excited at the prospect of living through a period of enormous historical change. But they should be prepared for a certain confusion. I was born in 1943 in Singapore, then a British colony. When I was in primary school, we were taken by bus to Government House to wave a British flag, sing "God Save the Queen" and welcome the British governor-general to Singapore. One of my school classmates told me then that when he grew up he wanted to go to London. I asked why. He replied, "Because the streets there must have gold."

Looking at London today, it seems strange that a young boy in 1940s could harbor such beliefs. But as London's fortunes ebbed, another city rose to take its place: Washington. When I was posted there as a diplomat in 1982, I went with a clear sense that I was going to the Rome of the 20th century. And it was. Every major global decision had to be examined or ratified in Washington (together with the lesser Rome of that time, Moscow). But at the rate things are moving today, it is doubtful that Washington will be the Rome of the 21st century.

One practical consequence of this turn in the cycle of history is that Asians may have to change some of the mental maps they inherited from their student textbooks and from newspapers and television. They should banish the thought that answers to critical global questions can be found only in New York, London or Paris. In future, these cities are equally likely to be found in Shanghai, Tokyo, Jakarta, Bombay or perhaps even Singapore.

The writer is deputy secretary in Singapore's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a former ambassador to the United Nations. This personal comment has been adapted from an address at the National University of Singapore.

The writer, a novelist, is a founder of Israel's Peace Now movement. This comment, which first appeared in *Harvard* in *Yeshiva* magazine, was adapted by *The New York Times*.

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Beware a Mortal Threat to the Security of Israel

By Benjamin Netanyahu

The writer leads Israel's Likud Party.

JERUSALEM — A seductive promise of a quick and easy peace is a potent anesthetic to dull the senses of an embattled people. All Israelis yearn for peace.

Most would support the Camp David arrangement in which Israel maintains control of the strategic area of the West Bank while the Arabs conduct their own affairs in such matters as health, education and commerce in their towns and villages. This would give Israel security and Palestinians "autonomy." It is supposedly what the Rabin-Arafat deal proposes.

Unhappily, it does not. Under the guise of the term "autonomy" which most Israelis accept, the Israeli government has struck a deal leading to the creation of a Palestine Liberation Organization state on Israel's fragile pre-1967 borders — something that the vast majority of Israelis reject.

We are told that this is a limited deal involving "Gaza and Jericho first." But the emphasis is on "first." Within nine months, Israel is to withdraw from all West Bank cities. Soon after, it will transfer to

the PLO all remaining land save Jerusalem and the settlements (roughly 5 percent of the territory), although it is obvious that these Israeli islands, isolated in a PLO sea, will not last long.

The plan thus effectively establishes PLO control over all the territory up to the pre-1967 border — 10 miles (16 kilometers) from Tel Aviv and two miles from Jerusalem.

But surely Israel will control security in the vacated areas? Wrong. According to the deal, the Israeli army will be responsible for "external" security (meaning the defense of Israel's borders), while the PLO will take over "internal" security in all the areas under its control.

What will happen when terrorists attack Israelis in Jerusalem and return to nearby PLO land? Or fire rockets from hills above Tel Aviv? The Israeli army will have no right to enter the territory and root them out. This, believe it or not, is the "internal" responsibility of Yasser Arafat.

This is a mortal threat to Israel. A PLO state on the West Bank will strip the Jewish state of the critical defensive wall of the Judean and Samarian mountains won in the 1967 Six Day War, recreating a country 10 miles wide, open to eastern invasion.

This has been the PLO's goal since June 1974, when it adopted the notorious "Phased Plan" to eliminate Israel in two stages. Article 2 calls for creating a Palestinian state on any territory

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Financial Asset Inflation Isn't Going to Last Forever

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A torrent of cash is pouring into bond markets around the world. As returns in the major markets fall — down 1.35 percentage points or 135 basis points in the United States since the start of the year to 5.4 percent and down 47 basis points to 4.2 percent in Japan — money flows to what previously were perceived to be risky markets in both bonds and equities, where returns are more attractive.

The Fed's excessive looseness will come home to roost in a couple of years.

Stock prices are also up smartly, even in Continental Europe, where it is not yet clear the recession has bottomed. "Yes, we are experiencing an inflation in the price of financial assets," said Albert Wejnolow, senior advisor at First Boston Investment Management. "The United States is running an easy monetary policy as expressed in low interest rates, which has been affecting many financial asset prices," he said, and not only in the United States. "I'd guess the capital outflow from the United States has probably overinflated asset prices in Europe and Japan as well," he said. "The problem lies with the Federal Reserve Board, he explained. It was too late in recognizing the onset of the economic slowdown and too timid in dealing with it.

"The Fed's unwillingness to ease dramatically two years ago kept monetary policy too tight for too long. And it's now condemned to be too easy for too long," Mr. Wejnolow said. "The commendable effort to reduce the U.S. budget deficit also means that the excessive provision of liquidity by the Fed will have to continue for even longer."

There will be a price to pay for this excess, he warned, although he added that the payback is still some time away. "It will result in cyclically faster inflation six to nine months after the economy starts to expand sometime in the next six to 12 months," he said. In other words, possibly 21 months from now he sees the underlying rate of U.S. inflation up at around 5.5 percent from the current level of just below 3 percent.

It will take that long for the inflation to show up in what he calls the real economy because the weakness in the banking and real estate markets has weakened the transmission process, Mr. Wejnolow said.

He predicted the Fed would respond with a rapid rise in short-term interest rates and predicted a crash in stock prices that likely would be more severe outside the United States "because foreign markets are probably even more overvalued than the U.S. market." "But this isn't going to happen this year and probably not even in 1994," he said. He added quickly, that there was no reason to expect

See RATES, Page 9

Tokyo-EC Car Pact Is Market-Driven

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Japan's agreement to reduce its export ceiling of cars to the European Community pleased negotiators from Brussels, but it is far from clear that it will make much difference to struggling European and Japanese automakers.

After talks that stretched around the clock until late Saturday morning, Tokyo agreed to limit its exports of cars and light trucks to the community to 980,000 units in 1993. The new ceiling is 18.5 percent lower than the 1992 level, and sharply below the 9.4 percent cut that had been agreed in April.

While the negotiators for the EC Commission succeeded in pushing the quota below the 1.0 million mark Tokyo had hoped to defend, analysts said the result may prove irrelevant in a market where demand has plummeted for Japanese cars made more expensive by the surging yen.

"Essentially, it's a fait accompli," said Stephen Usher, general manager of research at Kleinwort Benson International in Tokyo. "The politicians are just following what's already happened."

After falling an average 12 percent in the first six months of the year, sales of Japanese cars in the Community crashed 32.2 percent in July as the yen appreciated against the Deutsche mark and other European currencies, making Japanese imports more expensive. So, analysts said, Japanese carmakers were unlikely to sell more than 1.0 million units this year anyhow.

Still, Tokyo's willingness to sharply curtail its exports while the Japanese auto industry suffers from slack demand in all its major markets, reflects growing pressure on a government besieged by its key trading partners.

Peter Boardman, an analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew, said demands from Brussels had intensified because of the restructuring of the

European auto industry and the yawning Japan-EC trade imbalance. "The Japanese are much more receptive than four months ago," he said.

Although the agreed cutback of Japanese exports for 1993 may only reflect realities of the marketplace, the lower figure could make it more difficult for Tokyo to raise the ceiling next year should demand increase sharply. "The Japanese are worried about being shut out of any recovery," Mr. Boardman added.

Tokyo's willingness to radically adjust the export ceiling at mid-year to reflect changes in demand could also increase calls from Washington for similar treatment. Japan now imposes an annual cap of 1.65 million cars on exports to the United States.

Yutaka Kume, chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, said the new ceiling will have a severe effect on

See CARS, Page 10

U.S. Automakers Learn European Ways

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Losing money and suffering from sluggish sales worldwide, it is no secret that most of the world's leading automakers have made cutting costs and boosting productivity their top priorities for the 1990s.

But with an eye on increasingly global markets, a growing num-

ber of manufacturers are also starting to modify their entire approach to designing and marketing cars. European carmakers are fighting to regain lost territory in the all-important U.S. market, while American carmakers are campaigning to make inroads into Europe and Asia.

Germany's Mercedes-Benz AG provides one of the most dramatic

examples. In addition to considering layoffs for the first time in its corporate history, Mercedes recently announced plans to make a multi-purpose, recreational vehicle for the United States and a tiny town car for Europe. Both decisions represent eye-popping departures from the company's traditional focus on large luxury cars.

The new formula emphasizes timing as much as technology as competitors race to pass one another on the learning curve. In a surprising reversal, in both the United States and Europe, American companies seem to be winning the race.

"Our business is running counter to the crisis," said Fritz

See IMPORTS, Page 10

China Assails U.S. Threats On Textiles

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Chinese officials denounced on Sunday a U.S. threat to substantially reduce quotas for Chinese textiles entering the American market because of alleged unfair exporting practices.

Jennifer Hillman, chief textile negotiator for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, said action might be taken if a trade agreement was not reached to replace one expiring at the end of the year.

She also warned that if the United States was confronted with unabated quota cheating by Chinese using Hong Kong, Taiwan or other ports to hide the origin of their goods, Washington could reduce China's overall quota by three times the value of illicit shipments.

"The Chinese government resolutely opposes the U.S. action to unilaterally reduce quotas for China without consultation with the Chinese side and without presenting clear evidence," said Shi Guangsheng, vice minister of China's Ministry of Trade and Economic Cooperation, in a statement

carried by the Xinhua news agency. Last year, China exported about \$6 billion in textiles to the U.S. market, of which \$4.57 billion were allowed under a 1988 agreement.

Ms. Hillman estimated that about \$2 billion in Chinese textiles reach the U.S. market by passing through one or more of 40 countries or territories where transshippers can obscure the country of origin.

Talks between the two countries have failed to make progress toward a new agreement that could cut an estimated \$2 billion in Chinese exports to the United States.

[Separately, China moved over the weekend to roll back promised price liberalization, capping prices across the board until the end of the year and issuing orders to crack down on speculators, the People's Daily reported Sunday, according to a dispatch from United Press International in Beijing.

[A 12-point edict promised regulations to ward off price gougers and dumpers and said all local and central government departments must create realistic price-control policies for their areas.]

Jury Decides After the Hurricane, U.S. Insurers Reap Whirlwind

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

Texaco Owes \$404 Million

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. — Texaco Inc. said on Sunday that a jury in Utah handed down a verdict that would require the oil producer to pay \$154 million in compensation and \$250 million in punitive damages to Gold Standard Inc., a mining company.

Texaco said it would challenge the verdict offered at the Third Judicial District Court in Tootle County, Utah. The verdict was connected to a suit brought by Gold Standard.

Getty Oil, prior to its acquisition by Texaco in 1984, and Gold Standard were in a joint venture at the Mercur gold mine and milling complex in Tootle and Utah counties, Texaco said.

Texaco said it sold Getty's stake in the entire venture as well as Gold Standard's in 1985, and Gold Standard sued.

Getty held 75 percent interest in the venture and controlled Gold Standard's interest since the late 1970s until the sale of the venture, a Texaco spokesman said.

Gold Standard was claiming that Texaco did not have a right to sell Standard's 25 percent of the mine, the Texaco spokesman said. In April, American Barrick Resources Corp., which bought the mine, said its Barrick Resources (USA) Inc. subsidiary would pay \$4.7 million to Gold Standard. In that action, Gold Standard claimed the mine was worth \$250 million.

boards Board. "In the third quarter, a whole bunch of insurance companies are going to have to take big hits."

The reductions in earnings might total \$1 billion, accountants say, without specifying which insurers will suffer most. If they are right, some Wall Street analysts will be stunned.

Cut through the verbiage, and it amounts to this: The insurance companies signed what they said were "reinsurance" contracts for catastrophe coverage. But the reinsurance companies took little if any risk. They paid the hurricane claims, but the original insurer agreed to reimburse those losses, over time and with interest. It amounted to loans.

But the insurers, when they added up their losses, did not

treat them as loans. Instead, they figured that if they had spread the payments over five years or more, they could take the losses over the same period. As if by magic, they reduced their losses and made their balance sheets look prettier.

But somebody tipped off the Securities and Exchange Commission, which got the accounting regulators on the case. In the end, the decision was made by a group called the Emerging Issues Task Force, on which the Big Six accounting firms were among those voting to force the change.

As a result, companies that used this little gimmick will either have to restate their 1992 results or take big write-offs in the third quarter of this year.

Brussels Notebook

Below Its Surface, Farm Deal Looks Even Worse

European Community officials have to persuade member states to back the EC farm deal with the United States over the next two weeks to avoid a breakdown of global trade negotiations, and it will not be an easy sell.

France is blocking implementation of the deal signed at Blair House in Washington largely because it would require a 21 percent cut in subsidized agricultural exports over six years, compared with average exports in the base period of 1986 to 1988. But the actual cuts that the pact will require are much steeper because EC subsidies have ballooned since the base period, according to U.S. government figures.

In the first year under Blair House, for example, Washington estimates the EC would have to slash subsidized wheat exports by 39 percent, rice by 50 percent, beef by 36 percent and poultry by 39 percent.

Those looming cuts explain why France is seeking to have the 21 percent reduction applied in aggregate to all farm exports, rather than to each product category. But

U.S. officials said they would not accept that sort of reinterpretation.

Adding to the intractability of Blair House is the impact of Europe's currency crises on farmers in France and Germany. EC subsidies are determined in European currency units, and as both the franc and the mark have risen against the ecu since the monetary turmoil first began in September 1992, French and German farmers have seen their support payments sliced by about 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

One EC official said the Community would likely allow the French and German governments to give fresh income supports to their farmers to compensate for the cuts they are facing, but that Blair House could not be renegotiated. "There is simply no alternative," the official said.

Where's the Pork?

As if the Community's special October summit meeting did not have enough difficult issues to settle, Foreign Minister Willy

Claes of Belgium has added a previously taboo subject: institutional arrangements for an enlarged Community.

The meeting of EC leaders, scheduled for Oct. 29 in Brussels if Germany gives its assent to the Maastricht treaty, has been called to decide the home and president of the European Monetary Institute, the forerunner of a European central bank.

Despite the widespread belief that the bank will be placed in Frankfurt, the leaders have failed to settle the issue at three previous meetings. Mr. Claes is seeking support for a package that would include other new agencies such as an environmental office and police agency.

Central Banker Fries France

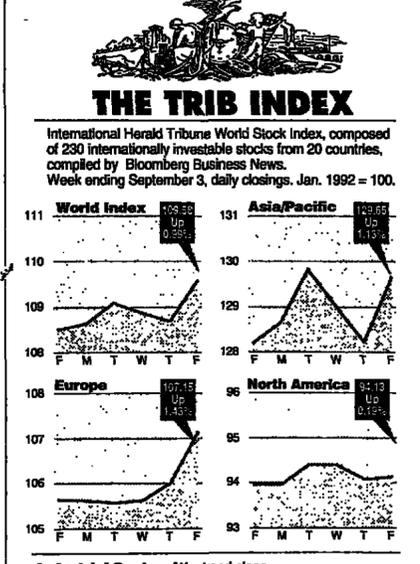
The Belgian government faces urgent pressure this week to accelerate the rewriting of its post-war social pact between business, labor and government if it is to avoid a devaluation of the franc. Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene has

promised to deliver reforms in the pact's rules for indexing wages to inflation and financing social security, following a report by a panel led by Alfons Verplaetse, the central bank governor.

But Mr. Verplaetse undercut his own currency last week by saying the franc's stability depended on the reforms. The comments focused market attention on Belgium's soaring debt burden and the threat that indexation will boost inflation. Despite a one-point hike in interest rates Thursday, the franc ended the week at 21.72 to the Deutsche mark, more than 5 percent below its central parity.

The government and Mr. Verplaetse have resisted calls to let the franc slip in its new 15 percent trading margin and cut short-term interest rates, arguing that such a turn would only drive up long-term rates. But the market moves are making that policy less and less credible.

Tom Buerkle



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close			
8093 close	82783 close	% change	8093 close
Energy	107.32	107.74	-0.38
Utilities	114.85	114.54	+0.28
Finance	121.16	119.67	+1.25
Services	117.82	117.23	+0.53
Capital Goods	104.70	103.51	+1.15
Raw Materials	107.12	106.83	+0.27
Consumer Goods	91.37	89.87	+1.67
Miscellaneous	110.47	109.26	+1.11

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates										
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	Y.P.	S.F.	S.P.	Yen	Ct
Amsterdam	1.65	2.75	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27
Brussels	3.70	3.18	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27
Frankfurt	1.65	2.75	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27
London (S)	1.65	2.75	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27
Madrid	165.25	20.25	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27
Paris	165.25	20.25	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27
New York (S)	1.65	2.75	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27
Tokyo	165.25	20.25	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27
Taipei	165.25	20.25	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27
Zurich	165.25	20.25	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27
1 SDR	1.65	2.75	1.35	0.16	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.27

Other Dollar Values									
Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Argentine peso	0.001	Hong Kong \$	7.74	N. Zealand \$	1.62	S. Kor. won	807.70	Swiss franc	1.48
Australian \$	1.56	Indian rupee	21.2	Phil. peso	20.0	Taiwan \$	24.94	Thai baht	25.14
Aust. sch.	13.76	Indonesian Rp.	1,577	Port. escudo	200.48	Turkish lira	117.1	West. mark	1.36
Brazil cru.	2.76	Israeli \$	1.83	Russ. ruble	95.28	U.S. dollar	1.00	Venez. bol.	207.2
Canadian \$	0.71	Italian L.	1.36	Saudi riyal	2.47	Yen	163.6		
Chilean \$	80.0	Japanese ¥	136.7	Sing. \$	1.00				
Chinese \$	8.27	Mex. peso	2.12	S. Afr. rand	3.92				
Dutch g.	2.20								
French F.	6.55								
German M.	1.93								
Italian L.	1.36								
Japanese ¥	136.7								
Spanish P.	166.6								
Swiss F.	1.48								
Taiwan \$	24.94								
Thai baht	25.14								
Turkish lira	117.1								
U.S. dollar	1.00								
Venez. bol.	207.2								
Yen	163.6								

Martin Marietta Reviews Mishaps

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Martin Marietta Corp., which in one three-week period last month saw one of its rockets explode soon after launch and two of its satellites lose contact with earth, has announced it was undertaking an internal investigation of its space division.

The panel will look into the incidents, but also try to ensure that the company and its recent corporate acquisition, GE Aerospace, are enforcing "uniform standards," Phil Giaramita, a spokesman for the company, said Friday.

A Titan 4 rocket built by Martin Marietta exploded 101 seconds after lifting off on Aug. 2. NASA scientists lost contact on Aug. 21 with the \$1 billion Mars

Observer satellite and a \$100 million weather satellite. Both were built by GE Aerospace before Martin Marietta bought that General Electric Co. division for \$3 billion in March.

Martin Marietta spokesmen said they knew of no problem at either their existing operations or the former GE Aerospace that caused the mishaps, but company sources said top executives were concerned about conflicting corporate cultures.

GE Aerospace's Astro Space division is decentralized and flexible, while most decisions at Martin's Astronautics division and its Manned Space division are made at the top, with layers of corporate review, said sources within the company.

A retired Martin Marietta executive of 42 years, James A. Stenhardt Jr., will head the panel.

Australia Unlikely to Boost Rates

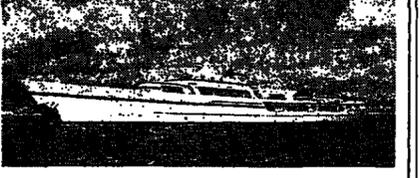
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating signaled Sunday that his government was in no hurry to lift interest rates to shore up the collapsing local dollar.

Asked if a plunge in the Australian dollar last week meant interest rates would rise, he said on television: "I wouldn't make that link here."

But Standard & Poor's Corp. said Sunday that it had nevertheless affirmed Australia's AA long-term foreign currency debt rating and changed the outlook for the country to stable from negative. The Australian dollar fell to a seven-year low of 64.54 U.S. cents in New York on Friday before closing the week at 64.90 cents. The dollar fell 2.5 percent last week and is off 6 percent from last month. Mr. Keating blamed declining commodity prices and political unrest over the government's budget for overseas raids on the Australian dollar. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

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هكذا من الأصل

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. September 3

Canadian Dollars

Table listing Canadian bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Table listing international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Table listing international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

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Table listing international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

NEW YORK (AP)

The following securities are listed in the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. as the prices of which have been quoted by the market makers on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

Table listing New York securities prices with columns for Symbol, Description, and Price.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, September 3.

Table listing mutual fund prices with columns for Fund Name, Price, and Yield.

ECU Straights

Table listing ECU straight prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Yen Straights

Table listing Yen straight prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Pound Sterling

Table listing Pound Sterling straight prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

For investment information

read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

US Gov 10 Year

Table listing US Government bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov 5 Year

Table listing US Government bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov 3 Year

Table listing US Government bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov 1 Year

Table listing US Government bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov T-Bills

Table listing US Government T-bill prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Notes

Table listing US Government note prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Bonds

Table listing US Government bond prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Debts

Table listing US Government debt prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Securities

Table listing US Government security prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Instruments

Table listing US Government instrument prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Financials

Table listing US Government financial prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Assets

Table listing US Government asset prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Liabilities

Table listing US Government liability prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Equity

Table listing US Government equity prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Debt

Table listing US Government debt prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Income

Table listing US Government income prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Capital

Table listing US Government capital prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Interest

Table listing US Government interest prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Dividend

Table listing US Government dividend prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Profit

Table listing US Government profit prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Loss

Table listing US Government loss prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Expense

Table listing US Government expense prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Revenue

Table listing US Government revenue prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Tax

Table listing US Government tax prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Social Security

Table listing US Government social security prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Medicare

Table listing US Government Medicare prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Medicaid

Table listing US Government Medicaid prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Veterans Affairs

Table listing US Government Veterans Affairs prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Postal Service

Table listing US Government Postal Service prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Federal Reserve

Table listing US Government Federal Reserve prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Treasury

Table listing US Government Treasury prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Department of Justice

Table listing US Government Department of Justice prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov State Department

Table listing US Government State Department prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

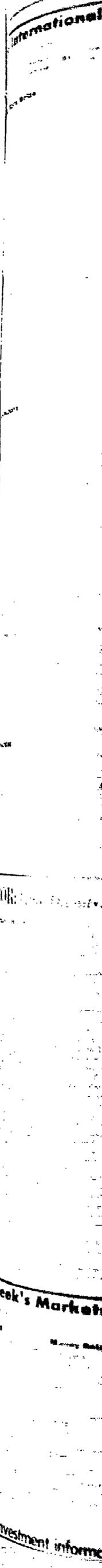
US Gov Defense

Table listing US Government Defense prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

US Gov Energy

Table listing US Government Energy prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Table listing US Government Energy prices with columns for Issuer, Coupon, Maturity, Price, and Yield.



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New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

Salomon Exile Opens Fund With Big Stakes

By Saul Hansell, New York Times Service. NEW YORK — Take the gutsy and aggressive multimillion-dollar trading style of George Soros and mix in the abstract exploration of Ivy League academics and you'll begin to understand the new investment firm formed by John Meriwether...

Investors Go Longest on the Short End Yield Curve Steepens on Speculation That the Fed Will Ease

CHICAGO — Expectations for a steepening of the Treasury yield curve are likely to be the focus in credit markets this week, with the slide in short-term rates seen persisting amid talk of an easing by the Federal Reserve Bank. Speculation of Fed easing was sparked by the unexpected drop of 30-year Treasury yields in August reported Friday. This data was taken in the market as a sign that the Fed might have to reduce short-term rates to spur economic growth.

Other economists were not as positive as Mr. Braverman. "The markets are discounting a Fed easing, but that's what markets do," said Allen Sinai, chief economist at Economic Advisors in New York, a division of Lehman Brothers.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

think the Fed would ease immediately but that the central bank would be prepared to ease if future data show more weakness in the economy. The Fed's last easing came on Sept. 4, 1992. In the first and second quarters of 1993, spikes in inflation indicators and a sharp rise in precious metals prices fueled inflationary fears. The Fed responded by adopting a more hawkish stance and voting to take on a tightening bias at its May 18 policy-making meeting.

An easing of short-term rates could actually drive up long-term rates because of fears that an easier money policy will rekindle inflation. While nonfarm payrolls fell, other parts of the employment data were more bullish for the economy, leaving a mixed argument about whether or not the Fed would ease, said Samuel Kalman, chief economist at Fuji Securities in Chicago.

Exploring Rate History. Determining when interest rates on the 30-year bond were as low as Friday is not as easy as it might seem, Jonathan Friedlander of The New York Times reported.

Regular issuing of 30-year bonds began in May 1977. So only since then has there been a consistent market in 30-year Treasury bonds. Based on historical data compiled by Salomon Brothers Inc., Friday's 5.94 percent is the lowest since the monthly average yield of 5.82 percent in January 1973.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Sept. 6 - 10

Table listing economic events for Sept. 6-10 across various regions: Asia-Pacific, Europe, Americas, and others. Includes items like 'Sept. 6: Melbourne ANZ Bank index', 'Sept. 7: Earnings expected from South Bank of Australia', etc.



LABOR: Little Dignity, Less Hope

Continued from Page 1. people go to work selling things to people who are on their breaks from selling things. For most workers, wages have been stable or sinking for 20 years. The center of the labor force has been hollowing out, Mr. Levy says, as the top and bottom have grown.

From Asia and Latin America. Their workers are paid in a day what Germans and Americans earn in an hour, in factories whose products sell for vastly less than competing American products. To survive, companies from industrial countries install factories in Brazil or Malaysia, making goods abroad to sell to workers who in buying them put themselves out of jobs.

It's easy to subscribe in Budapest just call: 175 77 35

EC: Everyone Thought the Currency Game Was Over, but Players Don't Want to Go Home

Continued from Page 1. forced up French interest rates last week. In the days ahead of the August crisis, the one-month rate was 10.25 percent. Later in the month it had fallen to 7.625 percent. But between the last day of the month and in the first three days of September the rate rose to 8 percent only to ease back Friday, to 7.938 percent.

quarter-point, or 25 basis points, and in Denmark they are up 8 basis points. Bankers report heavy selling of these markets by Benelux residents who are said to be moving their funds into marks.

So why, in the face of this kind of pressure and the evident domestic needs for much lower interest rates, do the governments of France, Belgium and Denmark refuse to make use of the wider currency bands and slash interest rates?

needed to cope with the costs of unification is to keep up the pressure preventing the Bundesbank from adopting a monetary policy that is not consistent with the needs of its EC partners. Bundesbank policymakers meet on Thursday, and a failure to cut interest rates is certain to ignite the foreign-exchange market into a new attack on the European exchange-rate system.

Last Week's Markets

Table showing Stock Indexes (DJI, Nikkei, FTSE, etc.) and Money Rates (Discount rate, Prime rate, etc.) for Sept. 3 and Sept. 2.

Euromarkets At A Glance

Table showing Eurobond Yields and Weekly Sales for various currencies and maturities.

BusinessWeek International advertisement. This week's topics: Honda: Can It Get Back On Top?, Britain's Mobile-Phone Madness, Sweden: A Corporate Rebound, Japan Talks Deregulation At Last, NAFTA: Free-Trade Fracas. Now available at your newsstand!

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IONIAN BANK INVITATION FOR OFFERS. The Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece S.A. (the "Bank") invites interested parties to submit offers for the purchase of its interest in IONIAN HOTEL ENTERPRISES, S.A. (the "Company").

Handwritten Arabic text: هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY SPORTS SOCCER

UEFA Gets Marseille Case as French Pass

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS—Olympique Marseille will likely find out Monday whether the bribery allegations hanging over the French soccer club will lead to its being banned from this season's Champions' Cup tournament.

The French league's disciplinary commission having again said it lacks enough information to penalize anyone, despite daylong questioning of the principals in case, center stage will move to the European governing body's headquarters in Zurich. At that meeting, which FIFA officials will also attend, the UEFA executive committee, without waiting for a decision from French officials, is expected to rule on whether Marseille can defend its European title.

The French league's disciplinary committee, after a nine-hour meeting Saturday, said that it still did not "have at its disposal sufficient evidence" and had decided to postpone its ruling.

The announcement left the future of both

Marseille and the French national team in doubt, since FIFA has threatened to ban France from international soccer if the Marseille case is not resolved by Sept. 23.

A key figure in the case, Marseille player Jean-Jacques Eydiele, did not turn up at Saturday's hearing. His lawyer said Sunday that Eydiele was in Argentina, and other sources close to Eydiele said he was seeking a contract with an Argentinian club.

The absence of Eydiele, who has said that he was involved in an attempt to bribe Valenciennes players before a league match last May, deprived the commission of key evidence. But league officials said privately that the continuing criminal investigation is the main reason they cannot act.

Valenciennes defender Jacques Glasman, who accused Marseille of rigging the May 20 match, was the first to arrive at the league's headquarters in Paris.

He was followed by former teammates Christophe Robert and Jorge Burchuchaga and

Boro Primorac, Valenciennes' former coach. Robert, Burchuchaga, Eydiele and Marseille's former general manager, Jean-Pierre Bernès, who arrived at the hearing late, are under judicial investigation for alleged bribery.

Eydiele has said Bernès gave him 250,000 francs (\$50,000) to hand over to the Valenciennes players. They also have said Bernès offered them the bribe.

The Marseille team's owner, Bernard Tapie, was the last to arrive at the hearing, after his Valenciennes's counterpart, Michel Coenen.

Speaking about UEFA's ruling Monday, Tapie said, "I'm confident. I know UEFA a bit. They make strict and severe decisions but only when they have evidence in their hands."

Glassman said he told the committee what he had told Bernard Bely, who is in charge of the judicial probe.

"We repeated all we had to the judge," Glassman said. "It's a pity that Jean-Jacques Eydiele did not appear."

But Bernès, who has denied involvement, said "there isn't a single truth" in the allegations. "In a few weeks we'll know other truths. There will be surprises."

Tapie said the committee "asked me questions, and I tried to answer as honestly as possible, even if it's sometimes hard to remember things that happened four months earlier."

"But I remain serene in spite of everything," he added. "There is nothing in the dossier at the moment to prove Marseille's guilt in any corruption case."

UEFA's executive committee is expected to base its decision in large part on the testimony at Saturday's hearings. FIFA's president, Joao Havelange, is due to meet the French league's chairman, Jean Fourmet-Fayard, before Monday's session.

Marseille is scheduled to play the Greek club AEK Athens in an opening European Cup match on Sept. 15. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

SIDELINES

Motorcycle Champion Badly Hurt

MISANO, Italy (AFP) — World motorcycle champion Wayne Rainey of the United States was severely injured Sunday in a crash at the Italian Grand Prix, which was won by his Suzuki teammate, Luca Cadalora of Italy.

A doctor said Rainey had broken the fourth and fifth vertebrae in his neck when he crashed on the 11th lap as he was leading the race. Rainey was taken by helicopter to the nearest hospital, at Cesena, after emergency treatment at the track.

IOC Official Denies Sydney Report

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Mario Vázquez Rana, a senior Olympic official, denied Sunday a report that he had told Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating that Sydney was the frontrunner to stage the 2000 Games.

"I did not say you were going to win. I said you had every right to win," said the president of the Association of National Olympic Committees.

Stavka, competing in Sheffield, England, in its first major international tournament, qualified for the 1994 Winter Olympic Games' hockey competition with a 7-1 rout of Britain.

Heike Henkel of Germany, the Olympic high jump champion, is 14 weeks pregnant but hopes to compete in the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, her husband and manager, Rainer, announced in Bonn. (AFP)

Lane Wins European Masters Golf

CRANS-SUR-SIERRE, Switzerland — Barry Lane of Britain captured the European Masters golf title on Sunday, with Seve Ballesteros of Spain surging into a second-place tie.

Lane, who will make his Ryder Cup debut against the United States at The Belfry, England, in the biennial team event Sept. 24-26, carded a closing 2-under-par 70 to nose out the fast-finishing Ballesteros by a stroke.

The Spaniard, showing much of the form that has eluded him this year—and that he had promised to recapture before the Ryder Cup—shot a 6-under-par 66 tie his compatriot, Miguel Angel Jimenez, for second place.

Jimenez led Lane by two strokes after a 9-under-par 63 on Saturday but managed only a final-round 73.

Lane made sure of victory with a 30-foot (9-meter) birdie putt at the 17th and held off Ballesteros, who birdied the last three holes.

The victory for Lane, 33, was his first since 1987 and his first since the German Masters almost a year ago.

Ballesteros hooked his final drive badly, the ball coming to rest six feet from a seven-foot-high wall between him and the green 130 yards away.

The three-time British Open champion decided he had enough just room to hit over the wall and executed the shot perfectly, the ball landing just short of the green where, from 18 yards away, he clipped into the hole.

"I know it was risky," he said. "A few years ago I tried the same in the U.S. PGA, hit the wall and nearly killed myself."

Billy Mayfair took a one-shot lead into Sunday's final round of the Greater Milwaukee Open.

He mastered a changing breeze for a 3-under-par 69 on Saturday, breaking a four-way tie for the lead when he birdied 18 after hitting a 7-iron second shot within three feet. He had a one-stroke lead over defending champion Richard Zokol, Mark Calcavecchia and Jim McCoon. Calcavecchia had a 67, Zokol 68 and McCoon 69.

Steve Pate, Ken Green, Ronnie Black, Gil Morgan, Bruce Leitze, Donnie Hammond and Ted Schultz were two shots back.

Dutch Win Yachting's Nations Cup

HOORN, Netherlands (AP) — Roy Heiner skipped the Netherlands to a 3-1 victory in the Nations Cup yacht racing grand final as the Dutch consistently outmaneuvered Neville Witney and his Australian team in the pivotal pre-race joust in their best-of-5 series.

Prince, captained by Bertrand Pace, finished third by beating tournament favorite Peter Holmberg and his U.S. Virgin Islands team, 2-0. Sweden, with Helena Strang at the helm, won the women's event by beating Keiko Nogami's Japanese team, 3-2.

Jordan Case Judge Curbs Press Leaks

LUMBERTON, North Carolina (AP) — The judge in the James Jordan murder case has warned defense attorneys, prosecutors and court personnel not to talk to the press.

However, Robeson County District Court Judge Robert Frank Floyd made no immediate decision Friday on a request that law enforcement officers also be barred from talking about the case. And he scheduled another hearing for Sept. 17 on a defense motion that some court proceedings involving the two teenagers accused of killing Michael Jordan's father be closed.

Jordan is the most popular athlete among Australian youngsters, according to a survey, released Sunday, of more than 600 students at high schools across Queensland state.

NFL Compromises on Rookie Pacts

NEW YORK (AP) — The NFL and the NFL Players Association have reached agreement on rookie salary rules that will permit first-round draft picks Rick Mirer and Garrison Hearst to play under their 1993 contracts with stipulations.

Their contracts contained easily reached incentives the league said circumvented the rookie salary pool. Under a compromise, the incentives in the multiyear contracts of Seattle's Mirer and Phoenix's Hearst will be allowed and not counted against the rookie salary pool, but will be applied to any future salary cap.

Defensive end Neil Smith ended his holdout, signing a series of one-year contracts in time to join the Kansas City Chiefs for their opener. Smith, the team's designated franchise player this season, will be paid at least \$7 million under the NFL's new collective-bargaining agreement.

For the Record

Thierry Boutsen of Belgium, announcing his retirement after 10 years and three victories on the Formula One circuit, said he may start racing Indy cars next year.

Stephen Roche, 33, of Ireland, the former Tour de France champion, announced his retirement from professional cycling. (AFP)

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	77	59	.567
New York	77	60	.562
Baltimore	74	62	.544
Detroit	71	64	.518
Boston	69	65	.514
Cleveland	61	74	.450
Minnesota	57	79	.419

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

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Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
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Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
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Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

Friday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
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St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

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Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

Saturday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

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Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

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Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
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St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

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Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	76	60	.559
Atlanta	75	61	.553
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Cincinnati	70	65	.519
Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

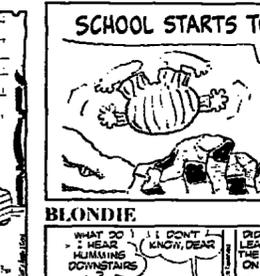
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Philadelphia	76	60	.559
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Pittsburgh	67	68	.497
Florida	56	79	.415
New York	47	79	.370

PEANUTS



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles and enter the letters in the correct boxes to reveal the words.

RAAMO
POSOT
BYSUJL
SEMIED

WHAT THE LOWEST VOICES HEARD IN THE QUARTER WAS...

ANSWER: A

BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



MONDAY SPORTS U.S. OPEN

TD Passes By Young Help 49ers Win Easily

The Associated Press Steve Young had to persuade the San Francisco 49ers he could play Sunday with a broken thumb on his passing hand. He didn't have to convince the Pittsburgh Steelers.

NFL ROUNDUP

valuable player season in the National Football League to lead the 49ers to a 24-13 victory in Pittsburgh.

Young, not given the go-ahead to play until midweek, threw two touchdown passes to all-time NFL scoring reception king Jerry Rice following Steelers turnovers as the 49ers took a 17-0 lead in less than 16 minutes.

Rice made TD catches of 5 and 6 yards in a 5:15 span of the first half—the record 104th and 105th of his career—and ended with eight receptions.

Young, who was 24-for-36 for 240 yards and three interceptions, later hit Brent Jones on a 5-yard scoring pass following a disputed encroachment penalty on Pittsburgh that TV replays appeared to show was incorrect.

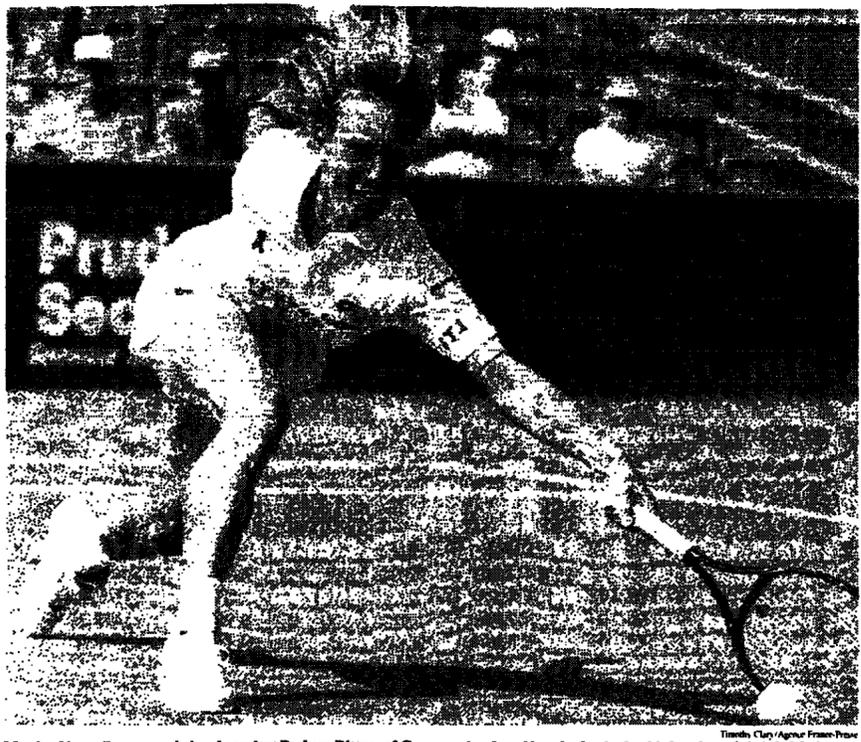
Blitzing, sacking and harassing the Steelers' starter, Mike Tomczak, to the sidelines with a tight defensive line, the 49ers withstood a second-half comeback by sore-armed Neil O'Donnell.

O'Donnell, not expected to play because of a painful bout of elbow tendinitis, directed scoring drives on his first two possessions as Barry Foster's 5-yard touchdown run and two Gary Anderson field goals made it 17-13 with 2:34 left in the third. O'Donnell was 9-for-16 for 92 yards and Foster, who had rushed for at least 100 yards in nine straight home games, had 80 yards on 17 carries.

Young, who kept the Steelers in the game by throwing interceptions to Rod Woodson on consecutive third-quarter passes, went 5-for-5 for 55 yards on the 80-yard drive ended by Jones' scoring catch with 11:59 to play.

The play before, 49ers tight tackle Harry Boatman appeared to jump offside on third-and-9 from the 10, but referee Gordon McCarter called linebacker Kevin Greene for encroachment although there was no contact along the line of scrimmage.

Packers 36, Rams 6 In Milwaukee, Brett Favre had his choice of



Martina Navratilova struggled early against Barbara Rittner of Germany, but found her rhythm in the third set for a 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 victory.

receivers—among them record-setting Sterling Sharpe—and divided up the passes as Green Bay routed Los Angeles.

Sharpe, who set an NFL record with 108 catches last season, grabbed seven more for 120 yards, including a 50-yard touchdown on a tipped pass. Jackie Harris caught five passes for 92 yards and Mark Clayton scored his first Green Bay touchdown on a short pass.

The Packers scored on their final possession of the first half and first two of the third quarter, and their defense stifled the Rams.

Chiefs 27, Bucs 3 Joe Montana, operating the same offense he ran for 14 years with the 49ers, completed his first nine passes and finished 14-for-21 for 246 yards in Tampa, Florida, in his first start since being sidelined by an elbow injury more than two years ago.

He threw touchdown passes of 19 yards to Willie Davis, 50 yards to J.J. Birden and 12 yards to Marcus Allen, who made his debut for Kansas City after 11 seasons with the Los Angeles Raiders.

Montana, acquired from San Francisco in an offseason trade,

left the game late in the third quarter with a bruised right wrist. X-rays taken in the locker room were negative and he returned to the field to watch backup Dave Krieg finish the job.

While Montana's debut was a smashing success, his longtime friend and first roommate with the 49ers, Steve DeBerg, had a long day for Tampa Bay, which struggled offensively after taking a 3-0 lead.

Montana, who was 23-for-37 for 288 yards and two TDs in preseason, was sharp from the outset. He began with a swing pass to Harvey Williams and showed he can still throw deep with completions of 49 yards to Jonathan Hayes and the long TD throw to Birden.

A 37-yard pass interference penalty against Tampa Bay's Ricky Reynolds aided Montana's first scoring drive, and the 37-year-old quarterback was on target on two of his first three incompletions—hitting receivers just out of bounds.

Broncos 26, Jets 20 Glyn Milburn, in his NFL debut, helped visiting Denver win in East Rutherford, New Jersey, as New York pitched in with three turnovers leading to nine points.

Milburn had a 15-yard run to spark Denver's first TD drive; ran 50 yards down the sideline, faking out Ronnie Lott on a third-and-10 play; went 25 yards with a short pass for Denver's second touchdown; and returned a punt 36 yards.

Bills 38, Patriots 14: The effort was much better, the result the same in Orchard Park, New York, as New England hung in with Buffalo for three quarters before losing in the debuts of coach Bill Parcells and quarterback Drew Bledsoe.

Bledsoe, the first overall pick in last spring's draft, looked impressive at times, but not consistent enough to make winners of the Patriots—who have averaged 13 losses over the last three seasons.

The difference in the game was a familiar one for Buffalo: Jim Kelly and Andre Reed. Those two, with the most touchdown connections of any active quarterback-receiver combination in the NFL, added three more scores to bring their career collaboration to 47 touchdowns.

Eagles 23, Cardinals 17: In Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Eagles made good on coach Rich Kotite's boast that despite mass defections

to free agency they would be as good or better than last season's playoff team, beating the Phoenix Cardinals.

Randall Cunningham completed 18-of-29 passes for 192 yards and scrambling for 50 more, including a 9-yard touchdown.

Coach Joe Bugel used quarterbacks Steve Beuerlein and Wes Chandler, but both were relatively ineffective.

Beuerlein completed 7-of-19 for 93 yards and Chandler 8-of-20 for 96.

Browns 27, Bengals 14: Led by a ferocious defense that sacked David Klingler six times, forced two fumbles and intercepted two passes, the Browns rallied past the Cincinnati Bengals in Cleveland.

The Browns, sparked by Selwyn Jones's two interceptions, Michael Dean Perry's two sacks and Everson Walls' sack and forced fumble, clinched the game when Steven Moore returned a Klingler fumble 22 yards for a touchdown early in the fourth quarter. The play occurred after Walls jarred the ball loose on an all-out blitz.

Lions 30, Falcons 13: Detroit, with a rebuilt offensive line and linebacker Pat Swilling leading the defense, dominated the Atlanta Falcons in Pontiac, Michigan.

The Lions now have one of the most expensive offensive lines in the NFL, with contracts totaling \$18 million across the front five. It made life easier for Barry Sanders, who gained 90 yards on 26 carries, including a 26-yard touchdown run.

The Lions, a 5-11 team last season, signed Swilling as a free agent to give them a pass rush—which he did. There just 1-41 left in the first half before the Falcons finally crossed midfield.

Dolphins 24, Colts 20: Dan Marino took Miami 80 yards in the closing minutes, and a 1-yard touchdown pass to Greg Baty with 35 seconds to go lifted the Dolphins over the Colts in Indianapolis.

The Colts took a 20-17 lead on Jack Trudeau's 25-yard touchdown pass to rookie Sean Dawkins early in the fourth quarter and a 33-yard field goal by Dean Bascucci with 5:04 remaining.

But Marino, who has engineered 25 fourth-quarter comeback victories in his career, hit eight straight passes after missing the first on the winning drive for the Dolphins. Four of the completions went to rookie Terry Kirby, whose 11-yard reception took the Dolphins to the 6 with 1:17 to go. Keith Byars ran to the 1, and after no gain by Kirby, Marino hit Baty for the touchdown.

Becker Is Easy Victor, And Novotna Is Topples

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—Fourth seed Boris Becker won his third match in four days on Sunday to move into the round of 16 at the U.S. Open tennis championships.

The three-time Wimbledon champion appeared to be going through the motions at times during his third-round match, but it was good enough to dispose of 158th ranked Chilean baseliner Sergio Cortes, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

The women's fourth round opened with an upset when Japan's Kimiko Date bounced eighth-seeded Wimbledon runner-up Jana Novotna, 6-4, 6-4, to reach her first ever Grand Slam quarter-final.

The rain-postponed third round concluded earlier on Sunday with second seed Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and third seed Martina Navratilova advancing.

Four-time champion Navratilova struggled to a 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 victory over Barbara Rittner of Germany.

Sanchez, last year's runner-up, crushed the American Chanda Rubin, 6-0, 6-1, in 45 minutes, dropping just eight points in the lightning fast first set.

Sanchez next plays 14th seed Nathalie Tauziat, while Navratilova will face 12th seed Helena Sukova.

Andrei Medvedev of Ukraine, seeded eighth, took his place in the round of 16 with a 6-1, 6-4, 7-6 win over Karsten Braasch of Germany.

After not getting started until the fourth day of the tournament due to unfavorable scheduling and rain delays, Becker has hit his stride here with back-to-back straight-set wins.

"I'm playing very solid serve and volley, the type of game I try to play from the beginning here," said the 1989 champion after 2 hour, four minute match.

"I've lost my serve once in the last six sets which happened just a couple of minutes ago," he said of a loose service game when he was serving for the match, leading 5-2 in the final set.

Becker, who hit almost double the winners as Cortes but more than twice as many errors, broke the Chilean once in each of the first two sets and three times in the third.

His final break came right after he lost his own serve when he wrapped up the match with an excellent approach that set up an overhead smash on the second match point.

The German star, who was expected to play Ivan Lendl in the fourth round and Goran Ivanisevic in the quarters, now has a clear path to the semifinals without playing a single seeded player along the way, due to the rash early upsets.

"It's happened before," he said. "With the depth of men's tennis, these guys who've reached the top 60, 70 can beat the top 10 players in the world."

Becker's fourth round opponent will be the 60th-ranked Swede Magnus Larsson, who ousted the Australian Richard Fromberg, 6-2, 7-5, 7-6.

Medvedev, who has dazzled journalists at the Open with his witty and wide-ranging postmatch comments, dazzled Braasch with his tennis. Braasch also appeared to be limping.

Medvedev said he was troubled by his opponent's unorthodox serve, but the tournament's No. 8 seed had no problems posting the third-round victory.

In a men's third-round match, Wally Masur of Australia beat Ja-

vier Sanchez, Arantxa's brother, 6-1, 7-5, 7-6 (7-3).

Rittner, ranked 40th in the world, controlled the points early in her match against Navratilova, the No. 3 seed. And although Navratilova captured the opening set, it appeared her German opponent was much the stronger physically and mentally.

Rittner leveled the match at one set apiece, the set point coming on a backhand crosscourt volley, the type of shot that carried Navratilova to more career titles than any other player, 165. But Navratilova, 36, was more than equal to the task, winning the one-hour, 41-minute battle, her 89th U.S. Open match victory. She is third on the all-time victory list, behind Chris Evert with 101 and Jimmy Connors at 98.

"I can still play," Navratilova said. "It's such a treat to be out there."

"I didn't let it flow out there," Navratilova said. "She played differently. She's a good baseline player, but she comes in a lot. She was mixing it well with a lot of spin. The points were fast and I didn't get my body going or my feet going. I let it rip at the end. If I'm going down, I'm going down with my best stuff."

On Saturday night, Pete Sampras ruled the Stadium court, Michael Chang the Grandstand and they both avoided this year's Open jinx to move a match away from a quarterfinal showdown.

Rain wrecked most of the day matches, disrupting the schedule. The switches fit with the tenor of this tournament, which has been

plagued by injuries, illness, mugginess, rain and a record number of upsets—including seven seeded men falling in the first two rounds.

When Sampras and Chang finally got on the courts, they skirted all those pitfalls.

Sampras, No. 2, overpowered Arnaud Boetsch, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1, moments after the indefatigable Chang, No. 7, wore down Bernd Karbacher, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

In the first game against Sampras, Boetsch survived seven break points and managed to hold serve after 10 minutes, but it was obvious then that it was just a matter of time before he yielded.

Sampras didn't have his usual high number of aces—none in the first set and only six in the match—but his served up to 126 mph, (204 kph) produced plenty of service winners and soft returns.

Chang had lost the three previous matches he had played against Karbacher, a German, so he welcomed Saturday's victory.

Late Friday, what had begun as a contest between two old baselining friends, progressed into the wee hours of Saturday morning, finally ending with Mats Wilander's miraculous 3-hour-59-minute, come-from-behind 7-6 (7-3), 3-6, 1-6, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4 victory over his fellow Swede Mikael Pernfors.

Everyone present knew they were witnessing something special, and when it was over, the thousand or so die-hard fans were on their feet, applauding one of the best Open matches in recent memory.

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

Washington Trounces Stanford

The Associated Press

Angered by the sanctions imposed by the Pacific-10 Conference and Bill Walsh's criticism of its program, No. 12 Washington retaliated by routing No. 15 Stanford, 31-14, in the Huskies' first game under the coaching of Jim Lambright as the college football season opened.

Sophomore Damon Huard threw three touchdown passes and ran for another in his first career start Saturday, and Napoleon Kaufman rushed for 195 yards as Washington beat Stanford for the 10th straight time.

Lambright, a longtime assistant at Washington, was promoted to coach on Aug. 22 after Don James resigned to protest a two-year bowl ban and other penalties levied against the program by the Pac-10. Walsh, the Cardinal coach, had referred to the Washington program as "mercenaries" in comments he later said were taken out of context.

With James in the stands at Husky Stadium, the Huskies held open a close game in the third period when Huard threw two TD passes in a three-minute span.

No. 1 Florida State 45, Duke 7: Charlie Ward completed 22-of-31 passes for 272 yards and two touchdowns, and the visiting Seminoles held Duke without a rushing yard in the opening half. Florida State scored 22 points in the second quarter to hand the Blue Devils their 14th straight Atlantic Coast Conference loss.

No. 2 Alabama 31, Tulane 17: The Crimson Tide extended its winning streak to 24 by piling up 371 yards in the first half and getting two touchdowns from Sherman Williams and Chris Anderson in University, Alabama. Alabama is trying to become the first school to repeat as national champion since the Crimson Tide did it in 1978-79.

No. 3 Michigan 41, Washington State 14: Todd Collins, in his first start, threw for 265 yards and three touchdowns as Michigan rolled up 453 yards in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Tyrone Wheatley ran for 117 yards on 15 carries, and Michigan's veteran defense didn't let the Cougars past midfield until the third quarter.

No. 4 Miami 23, Boston College 7: Frank Costa, making his first start, was 15-for-31 for 205 yards as the visiting Hurricanes won their 28th straight regular-season game. Miami had three interceptions,

four sacks and repeatedly pressured quarterback Glenn Foley.

No. 5 Texas A&M 24, LSU 0: Leeland McElroy caught touchdown passes of 26 and 58 yards, and Rodney Thomas ran 80 yards for a score after a scoreless first half in College Station, Texas.

No. 6 Syracuse 35, Ball State 12: In Syracuse, New York, Marvin Graves threw for 224 yards and

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

three touchdowns in less than three quarters as the Orangemen won their seventh straight season opener.

No. 7 Notre Dame 27, Northwestern 12: Kevin McDougal, a senior quarterback making his first start for the Fighting Irish, led four straight scoring drives in the second half in South Bend, Indiana.

No. 8 Florida 44, Arkansas St. 6: Terry Dean, who threw only 45 passes the past three seasons, threw for 217 yards and two touchdowns in his first college start as the Gators extended the nation's second-longest home winning streak to 19 games.

No. 9 Nebraska 76, North Texas 14: In Lincoln, Nebraska, the Cornhuskers scored the first five times they had the ball and never took more than 3:19 on any of their first 10 touchdown drives. Nebraska's quarterback Tommie Frazier left after two plays with a sprained ankle, and running back Calvin Jones sprained his knee early in the second half.

No. 10 Tennessee 50, Louisiana Tech 0: In Knoxville, Tennessee, Heath Shuler threw three touchdowns in Phillip Fulmer's first regular-season game as head coach of the Volunteers. Fulmer served as interim head coach for the first four games last season before taking over the team for good in the Hall of Fame Bowl.

No. 11 Colorado 36, Texas 14: Kordell Stewart threw three first-half touchdown passes in leading

the Buffaloes to a 21-7 halftime lead over the visiting Longhorns. The redshirt Texas freshman Shea Morenz threw for 347 yards, but also had four interceptions. Four of Texas' six turnovers occurred in Colorado territory.

No. 13 Arizona 24, UTEP 6: Cary Taylor returned the opening kickoff 83 yards to the UTEP 1, setting up Ottaviano Carter's 11-yard TD run in Tucson, Arizona. Dan White, a sophomore transfer, added two TD passes for the Wildcats.

South Carolina 23, No. 14 Georgia 21: Brandon Bennett hurled into the end zone from the 1 with two seconds remaining as sophomore quarterback Steve Tanehill improved his record to 6-1 as a starter. The visiting Gamecocks, who blew a 17-7 fourth-quarter lead, drove 52 yards in the final 2:52.

No. 16 North Carolina 44, Ohio U. 3: Leon Johnson scored two touchdowns and powered a ground attack that averaged more than 8 yards per carry as North Carolina, playing at home, won its second game. He finished with 147 yards on 12 carries as the Tar Heels rushed for 432 yards on 50 carries.

No. 17 Penn State 38, Minnesota 20: In University Park, Pennsylvania, John Sacca threw four touchdown passes to Bobby Engram as the Nittany Lions made their debut in the Big Ten. Engram's four scores broke the school touchdown receiving record.

But 42, No. 25 Fresno State 39: J.J. Jones' 65-yard touchdown pass to Marvin Callies with 1:59 remaining rallied the visiting Bears from a 20-point deficit.

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Jung Chang's Personal History of China

LONDON — In September 1978, Jung Chang arrived at Ealing College of Higher Education in north London with a group of other Chinese students who had been carefully chosen — she was the first person from Sichuan province to be allowed to study in the West since 1949 — and were closely watched, England, she says, seemed a different planet and enormously attractive.

"I was surprised not to see any fog. 'Oliver Twist' was translated into Chinese under the title 'The Orphan in the



Author Chang: "The area of control is dwindling."

MARY BLUME

Capital of Fog? Pubs were another surprise since in Chinese translation they suggest something louché: "I remember being disappointed."

Although the students were supposed to go out in groups of two or three, she had gone to the pub alone; from childhood she had displayed as much independence as a repressive system allowed. After Ealing she went to York University for a doctorate in linguistics (she would have preferred literature but only linguistics offered a grant). Without consciously deciding to do so, she found herself staying on in England, working first on the television series about China, "At the Heart of the Dragon," and then teaching at the School of Asian and African Studies in London.

In 1984, while working on the television series, she met Jon Halliday, an English Far Eastern expert to whom she is now married. In 1985, on a visit to London, her mother told Jung family stories, leaving her with 60 hours of tape. A trip to China in 1989 for more talk and research and a much-praised best-seller was born.

The book, "Wild Swans," is a dramatic history of 20th-century China told through three generations of Jung Chang's family: her grandmother, born in 1909 and sold as a concubine to a warlord at the age of 15, her mother who joined the Communist underground as a schoolgirl and married a party cadre, and Jung, a Red Guard who became disabused when her parents were so cruelly and lengthily purged under Mao that her father lost his mind. At the book's end, Jung, aged 26, is headed for Ealing after having worked as a farmhand, barefoot doctor and a caster in a foundry. A two-page epilogue brings the history of the family, and the country, up-to-date.

First published in the United States in 1991, "Wild Swans" has had a spectacular career, heading the paperback best-seller list in England since it appeared last June and translated from Finland to Japan. It is available in Chinese in Taiwan but so far there are no plans to publish it in China.

"A lot of publishers have spoken to me but I think none of them is absolutely certain. China is in the process of dramatic change at the moment but the area I talk about, the recent history, is obviously the fast area that is going to be liberated." She will learn more about possible publication when she goes to China next week to research her next book, a biography of Mao Zedong.

Chang and Halliday, who are collaborating on the Mao book, live in a sunny Notting Hill house. She is both friendly and wary, perhaps the result of an upbringing in which each word could have lethal impact. Her own given name, Er-long, or Second Wild Swan, was changed on the eve of the Cultural Revolution because in the Sichuan pronunciation it sounded like Faded Red, while Jung means Martial Affairs. Sometimes when promoting "Wild Swans" she brings out her grandmother's embroidered

slipper, four inches long and wide as a fishknife — the result of binding the foot since the age of 2 by breaking the arch with a stone and bending the four smaller toes permanently under the sole.

The shoe is shocking but perhaps no more shocking than the binding of minds in later years. Corruption, exploitation and casual cruelty made victims of each generation. The saddest member of the family is the purest. Jung's father whose code name meant propheticly, Selfless to the Point of Being Considered Foolish.

"He was difficult to live with like all incorruptible men," Jung says. Unwilling ever to seem to take advantage of his high position, he denied his wife even common decencies for fear of being nepotistic.

"He devoted himself completely to the party whereas my mother kept herself to herself. Communism was like his religion, was like his first love."

Jung's mother, who was kept in various forms of detention and forced to kneel on broken glass during the Cultural Revolution, has remained in Chengdu along with Jung's older sister who returned to her administrative job in a medical college after trying clothes design when the private sector first opened up. Jung's three younger brothers have gone West, Chengdu, capital of Sichuan, is now bustling with private enterprise. Jung's mother can fax her from the

post office and has become the surprised object of visits from foreign tourists who have read "Wild Swans."

What does Jung think of China today, hurtling into a crude market economy, faltering on questions of human rights? Speaking perhaps with the caution of one whose family and career are tightly bound to her homeland, speaking perhaps from experience and conviction, she maintains that genuine liberalization is taking place. "It's happened not just economically but politically as well. There is really quite a lot of individual political freedom at the moment."

From his first appearance in "Wild Swans" giving a mesmerizing lecture some 40 years ago, Deng Xiaoping, China's present leader, is praised to the point where the few that a dozen lines about Tiananmen Square in the epilogue are so carefully worded that Deng seems less to blame than the dead Man.

"That's exactly how I feel. Of course it's not just Mao himself, it's the whole Communist tradition. I also do think that under Deng at this moment the Chinese do have a much better life than at any time this century." There is, she says, a good deal of personal freedom now despite Western newspaper accounts to the contrary.

Of course the control system is still there but the area of control is dwindling. Unfortunately my interest area, "Wild Swans" and my next book, belong to that highly controlled area — not highly, this area, this dwindling area — that is going to be let go last. But I did hear people complain about the regime, complain about the leaders by name quite freely, not looking over their shoulder, but of course there is tremendous control particularly when compared with the West."

Because of her father's high position, Jung's childhood was privileged, including a boarding school where when she refused to eat she was urged to think of all the starving children in the capitalist world. She was removed from school in 1966 when her parents were in detention. In the mid-70s she resumed her English language studies, which were limited by the lack of English speakers to practice with. She was sent with other students to converse stiffly with foreign sailors in a southern port. "I had no idea how odd it must have seemed to the sailors — and how far from their expectations of port life," she writes in "Wild Swans."

She had been brought up to accept everything. "In my day it was dangerous to think," she says. "Part of 'Wild Swans' is a description of how someone reasonably intelligent like myself had to struggle very hard to realize, to spell out, things which seemed to be so obvious and how you had to fight for every genuine thought."

In the '80s Jung Chang commented on Chinese affairs on the BBC World Service. These days she avoids such parolous questions as China's attitude to Hong Kong ("If you'll excuse me, I don't want to comment because I'm not on top of the issue") or the possible successor of the invisible Deng.

"I am not interested because I think Chinese politics is no longer in the hands of a few individuals. Today Deng runs China, he has to go where the population wants him to go, by and large. Of course he can still make adjustments, tighten up certain areas and relax in other areas, but no one can change the course of China's development now, no individual. Mao's words could change the way the Chinese live but today no one can change that."

She does not want to be seen as a China expert. "I'm not a pundit and I don't wish to be cast as a pundit in that way. I think that through 'Wild Swans' I've also found myself, I know that I really want to do for the rest of my life, which is to write."

Focusing on Psychobabble

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "By sticking fast to a focused, no-nonsense strategy," Fortune writes this month about Laurence A. Tisch, the chairman of CBS. "Tisch, 70, has triumphantly built CBS back to the No. 1-rated television network."

In an Arkansas Times article about the apparent suicide of the deputy White House counsel, John Brunstetter, quoted a stunned former employer as saying Vincent Foster, "He was the most focused person I ever knew, with the possible exception of his friend Hillary."

In current use, *focused* is one of the two vague words for "purposeful, dedicated, resolute," replacing the last generation's vague word, *committed*. The other word for those with their eye fixed determinedly on the ball is *centered*.

Self-centered was and is pejorative. "The wretch, concentrated all in self" was denounced in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" by Sir Walter Scott in 1805. But Quakers had long spoken of "peace at the center," describing one at peace with oneself; the past participle *centered* began a century ago with the simple sense of "being on center," which led to a sense of "emotionally stable and secure" in 20th-century psychology.

Fred Mish of Merriam-Webster comments: "I don't think *centered* and *focused* are synonyms. *Focused* means something more like 'intent,' 'concentrated,' and it seems more often to refer to a temporary condition than to a continuing state of mind and soul, as *centered* does." For an early citation, he offers William Faulkner's 1937 description of a character involved in "all sorts of things that would have made a weaker or a less centered man blench and falter, but not him."

With this purposeful sense, *centered* was right in the middle of the psychobabble that featured ways to get in touch with your feelings, and saw the explosion of the verb *relate* to.

In this argot, space shock off its spaced-out connotation and became a desired place; you needed space, said those who were "into distancing" to explore your own needs or luxuriate in your delicious uniqueness. *Dynamic* changed from a hard-charging adjective (campily reappearing in Batman's "dynamic duo") to become a noun of interac-

tion, playing emotions off against one another to avoid closure, the dread end of the affair. *Interface* has been a verb at the heart of this post-space age, denoting the point of interaction among systems, groups and — best of all — processes. During this period, even peace became a process.

In this psychology, metaphor is strangely absent; the vocabulary is bloodless, and such phrases as *at the heart of* in the previous sentence were eschewed. Anne Soukhonov, who brought the third edition of the American Heritage Dictionary to fruition, has a theory about that: "Psychobabble avoids the metaphors and sense extensions rooted in biology, because biological changes inevitably involve decay and death. Instead, psychobabble chooses words from the physical sciences: *centered, focused, dynamic, space*. By extension, these words depersonalize, creating vague abstractions from things once concrete. They re-define people in terms of mass, energy and process — the physical sciences, not the flesh and blood, growth and death of biology."

This notion of the linguistic inflection of the physical sciences offers food for thought: *center* and *focus* come from mathematics and optics. The *center* is rooted in the spike on a pair of compasses; "an early meaning of *focus*," Soukhonov points out, "was the 'burning point' of a lens. Moreover, in Latin *focus* originally meant a hearth or fireplace, the focal point of a home. And if highly focused and centered individuals inexplicably stress out, can burnout be far behind?"

In his conscious selection of colorful phrases, Bill Clinton often turns to popular music: "On this last day of the campaign," he said before his election, "we should take it to the limit one more time." That was an evocation of "Take It to the Limit," a song by the Eagles.

Sometimes, also consciously, he will point to his roots by selecting a down-home proverb. After losing a game of hearts, he wrote on a reporter's scorecard, "Even a blind hog can find an acorn." This is Ozark lingo. Ozark, the name of a mountain range in Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma, is derived from the French *aux Arcs*. "to the (region of the) Arc (Arkansa) Indi-

used the noun-turned-verb: "Anybody would *suspicion* us that saw us." I suspicion that President Clinton's use of the term popped out of his native lingo.

The *plus* some at the end of his sentence, in lieu of the more familiar *and then* some, was probably influenced by modern advertising, which popularized *plus* as a big timesaver over *and what's more*.

New York Times Service

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WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

City	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind
Algeria	22/22	22/22	18/22	18/22	sh
Athens	17/22	17/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Bangkok	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Buenos Aires	21/27	21/27	18/27	18/27	sh
Calcutta	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Chengdu	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Chongqing	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Dhaka	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Hanoi	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Harbin	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
London	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Madras	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Manila	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Meikong	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Moscow	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Paris	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Phnom Penh	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Rangoon	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Seoul	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Singapore	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Taipei	28/28	28/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Tokyo	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Yokohama	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh

North America

A chilly air mass from central Canada will move across the Great Lakes this week. It will bring the coolest weather since last spring to many areas around the Great Lakes. Meanwhile a late summer heat wave will build across the United States west of the Rocky Mountains.

Europe

Plans will visit much of western Europe a few times through Thursday. There will be downpours and intervals of quiet winds in Britain, Ireland, much of France and northern Spain. From Barcelona to Rome, any rain should pass quickly should be brief. Scandinavia will be cool and misty at night.

Asia

Heavy weather is likely in much of Japan this week, maybe even with a tropical storm. Eastern Korea will have times of rain. Sunshine will warm Shanghai, and any rain in Taipei and Hong Kong should pass quickly. Sudden downpours will douse Singapore, Bangkok and Manila.

Africa

City	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind
Accra	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Cairo	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Harare	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Johannesburg	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Luanda	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Nairobi	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Windhoek	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh

Latin America

City	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind
Buenos Aires	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Caracas	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh
La Paz	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Lima	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Mexico City	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Rio de Janeiro	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Santiago	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh
Sao Paulo	27/28	27/28	25/28	25/28	sh
Washington	18/22	18/22	15/22	15/22	sh

Legend: s-sunny, pc partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, l-light showers, r-rain, of-snow flurries, sn-snow, h-haze, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1993

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Snare
- Cut result
- Cry of triumph
- Columnist Barrett
- Bowling score
- Warning to motorists
- Leaves
- Annoyance
- Unit on a space vehicle, for short
- Pleased
- Responds
- In an
- Unrestrained way
- Aladdin's benefactor
- Narrow margins
- Copy
- Chum
- Comedian Johnson
- Verity

DOWN

- Idol
- The ether
- Bright
- Tiny peets
- Proofreader's mark
- Bill of fare
- Loops
- Nursery toys
- Danger
- Find distasteful
- Strong brow
- Indignant displeasure
- River hazard
- A m.l. absentee
- Address Hope or Jessica
- Recorded proceedings
- Opposite of art.
- Otherwise
- Do k.p. work
- Ornasis nickname
- Cut down; abridge
- Wanderland grl
- Owls' calls
- Bristlelike appendages
- Dive Beverly
- Old West transport, for short
- Eagle's nest
- Oatmeal
- Equine progenitor
- Substantial
- Hog's sound
- Owne
- Heath's boat
- Essays
- Pneumonia
- Exist
- Alamos
- Mechanism for Casey Jones
- Clue
- Astronomer Carl
- Aliot
- Fisherman's basket
- Cowboy's milieu
- Dull finish
- Cheer
- Star of "Blume in Love"
- Compagnons
- They get cockpit
- do diet (seasick)
- Drain

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 3

BABS CASTE RAID
LURK ASTER ALDA
AGUE SHEANGLES
SEXPOT ROSBUSH
TROTTER RUGA
MITRES RUGGED
GUACO HADES OLE
VINS TAKES VOLA
VIT LTBEL LEGAL
ETAMIN ROMAMO
LIRIR NOVELLA
MOONVED TARPON
CYBERPHOBE ALIT
COIR BATIT TERI
CUTS SNOBS EXEC

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



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*CYPRUS	00-00-010	*MONACO	190-0011
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*DENMARK	8001-0010	NIGERIA (Lagos)	131-0010
*EGYPT (CAIRO)	510-0200	*NORWAY	050-12011
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*GAMBIA	00111	*RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-5042
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